THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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GENS. STEADMAN AND FULLERTON AT NORFOLK.

Interview with Colored Citizens—Their Estimate of the Freedmen's Bureau—Suffrage the Only Substitute.

General Steadman stated that his mission was to converse with them as to the general state of feeling between the whites and blacks in this community, and said that he was with them in an official capacity, with General Fullerton as a Commissioner, sent by President Johnson to inquire into the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau in the South, and to obtain information as to the benefit derived from the Bureau by the people. He said that he could not talk to all of them, but if they would appoint a delegation, that he would talk with them in behalf of the people.

Accordingly, the following gentlemen were chosen said delegation, viz.:—William Keiling, J. T. Wilson, J. G. Selden, A. A. Portlock, N. Barbour, and James Bryant.

Mr. Keiling—I hope the Freedmen's Bureau will not be abolished until law and order are restored here, and to the whole country; were the Government to remove it now, while we are not recognized as men by the whites of the South, it would be leaving us and the white Union men at the mercy of the ignorant and still rampant Rebels and enemies of the Government. I claim that it is unsafe to abolish the Bureau until the Government decares that we are men and we have the enjoyment of all our rights as American freemen. It is unsafe to remove the military forces until we are put on an equality with all other citizens. I hope the Bureau will be allowed to remain until the laws of the State are modified and remodeled so that we can have justice before the civil courts—so that we can choose our rulers—so that we can have a say as to who shall receive the taxes that we pay to support State and Municipal Governments. The people of the South must be taught that we *are* men like unto themselves, and that we must be respected as such. The people of the South must be educated and instructed as to the fundamental principles of our Government. We will assist to pay for their education. We have extended to them the right hand of friendship, and they have spurned it with scorn and contempt. We are quiet and orderly, and are law-abiding citizens; but we wish to be consulted as to the making of the laws that govern us. We are directly interested in *all* things the same as the white man. We treat the whites as we would have them treat us. We respect them, and they must learn to do likewise. We do not molest the whites, but they are continually interfering with us. In many cases when we work for them they will not pay us for our labors until forced to do so by the law, and if the whites alone have a voice in making the laws, they will not provide for us in those laws. Much prejudice still exists against us by the whites, but *we* do not feel any animosity against them. We are willing to cast off the past, and unite to harmonize for the future, but they refuse to come up to the standard of right and justice. If the Bureau must be removed, let us have a good military to supply it place. But the Bureau, as it stands, *must* be supported, protected, and assisted by the military. To have peace, we must have a republican form of government; then, if we have good officers, we will have justice before the civil courts of the State.

It is very doubtful that a white jury can be found here that will do us justice. I hope and pray that the Bureau may remain and be strengthened, and that peace may be soon restored.

J. T. Wilson—I see no provision made by the Legislature of Virginia by which the blacks, with the white loyalists, are protected from the disloyal whites. The whites fear the military, and, I believe, judging the future by the past, that they will not give us justice unless forced to do so by the military. Give the black man a vote in the Government, and we are *all* safe. Make him a responsible citizen—I mean give him the use of the ballot, the exercise of this right as a freeman, the exercise of the same rights as his forefathers had in the formation of the Government. When we vote, we will then, and not *until* then, feel safe; then we will feel that we have come to the age of maturity, and that we are no longer incapable of protecting ourselves.

General Steadman—I am not posted as to the laws of Virginia. Are the whites *more* hostile to the blacks than they were some time previous?

Mr. Wilson—They seem to get worse every day, especially since the passage of the Civil Rights bill.

General Steadman—Are there any local causes for this hostility?

Mr. Wilson—I think the cause is the existence of "roughs" in the community.

General Steadman—Were you ever a slave?

Mr. Wilson—No sir; I was born free.

General Steadman (to Mr. Keiling)—Were you a slave?

Mr. Keiling—I was, and bought myself for $850, paid my hire of $110 per year; allow me to say just here that the old white resident lawyers will not now act as our counsel; before the civil Courts, they tell us that we must now get the Yankee lawyers to act for us. They say that the Yankees have freed us, and that we must now look to them to plead for us. (Mr. Keiling here cited one or two instances to prove this.)

A. A. Portlock—I have been in the United States Navy and was honorably discharged after the war; I would like to cite you a case where a Rebel is trying to [illegible] my mother-in-law of a piece of property; it is all she owns; the case was brought up before the Virginia Civil Court, Mr. Pepper being counsel; it has been postponed, and I expect the civil authorities are waiting so that the Bureau may be abolished and the military withdrawn, then they will dispossess this poor woman of all she has.

General Steadman—I cannot act as a lawyer, or give advice on these subjects; this is not my mission. I want to be informed of the best way to bring about peace so that it will last. I want to get up all the evidence that I can to proceed on my mission. Do you think that justice will be done the colored people at the Civil Courts, if this Bureau is abolished?

Mr Portlock—I do not. I hope the Government will retain the Bureau, and give us the protection of the military. When we are recognized as men then I think it will be time to talk about abolishing the Bureau, and not until then. I want to see peace.

Nicholas Barbour—I think that when men become free, they ought to have a chance to enjoy their freedom. I do not think that when we grow up from childhood and become men, and arrive at manhood that we ought always to remain under the parental roof. I am a discharged United States seaman; when I enlisted to fight the battles of my country I did not expect when the war was over that I would have to apply to the General Government to give me a guard when I wanted to travel from place to place in my own native country; I did not think that I would be needed after the war at any rate. I mean to say that when the Rebellion was crushed and peace restored to our distracted country, I did not expect it would be necessary to keep guard over my own house, and to be armed to the teeth to keep down the Rebels. I thought the Government was strong enough to enforce her laws, founded on the fundamental principles of the Government. I did not expect to be on guard the balance of my days, but the way things have turned up it seems so. I thought when the Civil Rights bill became a law that it would be enforced by the Government. I did not expect to see one law for white men and another for black men. I expected to see all tried in the same court by the same law. My idea is to teach all men what the law is, and then try all alike. Have no distinction on account of race or color. Let the same doctor physic both the white and black alike. If the white Union man dies in our cause, we are also willing to die with him, and vice *versa*. If he lives, we want to live also. We have *both* been the common sufferers, let us *both* reap the common benefit. The Bureau must remain a while longer; but I do not want to be *always* dependent on the Government for military aid and interference that I may live here and enjoy the fruits of my labor. Put us *all* upon our own resources and give us *all* the same chance. Had it not been for the blacks the Union white men of the South would have been exterminated long ago.

General Steadman—Do you think justice would be shown you by the state courts if the Bureau were removed?

Mr. Barbour—Keep the Bureau for five years at least, and I think the result will be a good one. All the people, both white and black, will then have a chance during that time to go to school, and find out the way to be happy. But I am in favor of setting the whole matter right on the spot, by giving to all the exercise of the right of suffrage. The ballot in the hands of 4,000,000 loyal men can do the whole thing, and I think that this is the quickest and cheapest way to settle the question. If this is done, and free schools established throughout the length and breadth of the South, God in a short time will do the balance.

THE FENIANS.

Movements of Head Centre Stephens—His Views on the Canada Scheme—Important Letter to the Fenians of the Washington District—What the C. O. I. R. Proposes.

Mr. Stephens was occupied the greater part of the day yesterday in receiving the visits of the various Centres who called to tender him the allegiance and pecuniary assistance of the circles respective y under their control. The gentlemen brought with them sums varying from $50 to $200.

The committee have not yet concluded their report. The documents will probably be submitted to-day.

During the day little business was transacted except with the Centres and Executive Committee—this committee being, or being supposed to be, in perpetual session. The Roberts clique have begun to show their hand; and the policy of the Head Centre is to appeal immediately to the Irishmen in America for support, irrespective of party. He believes that, in so appealing, he will be supported—having had opportunity to explain his views. This will be done at an early date by the issue of a general appeal to all friends of Ireland in the United States.

MR. STEPHENS' VIEWS ON THE CANADA SCHEME.

Last evening the Head Centre was called upon by a delegation from the Lave le Circle, F. B., bringing the amount of $108 50. The delegation was received by the Head Centre at his rooms, and in the course of the reception Mr. Stephens took occasion to explain his position. He said substantially that any person who sought to create dissensions in the ranks of the brotherhood was an enemy to Ireland. To attack Canada was, in his opinion, to strike a death-blow at Irish nationality, and this was the unanimous feeling of the Irish republicans at home. They desired nothing but support; money and the materials of war—from America and looked upon all attacks upon Canada as a fatal diversion of strength from the true aims and purposes of the Brotherhood—the disenthrainment of the Irish race. He had done everything in his power to effect a union.

His offers of conciliation had been spurned—had not been met in the spirit in which they were made. It was not rule or ruin with these men, it was simply rum; and, "mark my words," said Mr. Stephens, "if an attack is made upon Canada, we are ruined." "To compromise the country which has given you shelter and opened to you a career of usefulness, is not the way to free Ireland, and will never effect that for which we are organized. What prevented us from fighting? Dissensions in America—and these dissensions were kept alive by the scheme of wreaking a magnificent revenge upon England through her Canadian possessions." The revenge, he continued, might be magnificent, but its magnificence was suicidal—was ruinous to the prospects and hopes of the people at home.

If the people supported him, he had no doubt of being able to effect what he wished; if they failed to support him, the cause was lost.

Mr. Stephens spoke with unusual feeling, the deepest emotion being at intervals written upon his countenance; and the delegation retired with the strongest pledges of support upon their lips.

The Head Centre has written the subjoined letter to the Fenian Brotherhood of the Washington District, in response to some resolutions received on Thursday evening:—

LETTER TO THE FENIANS AT WASHINGTON.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, May 17.—To the Officers of the Fenian Brotherhood, Washington District.—Brothers:—Accept my cordial thanks for the resolutions passed at your headquarters on the evening of the 15th instant. In indorsing me and pledging me your support, you will give cheer to our brothers in Ireland, whom I alone can represent, and confidence to the overwhelming majority of our countrymen on this continent. For this I thank you in the name of Ireland, where every heart is now yearning for the reunion and consolidation of our people. We want and must have united action. As you truly say, the man or party who would stand between us and the great essential should be looked on as the worst enemy of Ireland.

You have set a good example to the Circles of the Fenian Brotherhood—an example which I am confident will now be speedily followed throughout the length and breadth of the Union. Indeed, numerous circles have already followed it; and I now appeal to every circle in the States to make known its sentiments and resolves. A party whose motto would seem to be not rule and ruin merely, but revenge and ruin at any price, pretends to have your confidence—to be the sole Irish power organized here. I admit that they have power—a power for much evil, and that they can, unless you repudiate their action, ruin us as well as themselves, sacrifice the cause of Ireland, and imperil the very existence of our race.

Will the Irish people indorse a policy fraught with such dire results? I cannot believe it, and so, appealing to their sense and patriotism, I calmly and confidently look for such an expression of popular opinion as shall stay this threatened wood of doom. But not an hour is to be lost. The time is momentous, every hour is big with peril, and every Irishman should act and make known his mind. In the name of Ireland I call on all to speak out now, and test the national will.

In this way only can the threatened ruin be averted, our honor redeemed, and confidence restored once more; and, these essentials realized, we shall ere long have realized the power to achieve our aim.

Once more thanking you sincerely, brothers of the Washington Circle, for the great trust you repose in me, I am yours faithfully and fraternally,

JAMES STEPHENS, C. O. I. R.

All Quiet at the Metropolitan—Trouble in Brooklyn—Reported Embezzlement by Fenian Officials.

There seem to be no new developments of special interest in regard to the Fenian movement since the great meeting on Tuesday. Mr. Stephens is still busily occupied at his headquarters at the Metropolitan Hotel, in giving audience to all sorts of people, hearing reports, suggestions, and advice, but still quietly keeping his own counsel and going on in his own way to achieve the ends he has in view. He is evidently a man of more than ordinary business capacity, and can interchange opinions with a great many different persons, and transact a large amount of business in a very brief space of time, and without any appearance of hurry or fluster.

The receipts of the Jones' Wood meeting—about $8300—were all collected, counted, and accounts squared on the same evening, and the money is already on its way to Mr. John Mitchel, the confidential agent in France. Mr. Stephens expresses himself as being less hopeful of effecting an entire reconciliation of the opposing views of the two factions than he was at first. He is still utterly opposed to the proposed invasion of Canada, which, he believes, will be ruinous and suicidal; but the Roberts party declare that they have pledged themselves to that policy, and that they must carry it out. Whether Colonel Roberts and his Senate will be able to raise a sufficient force to make the attempt, with any prospect of success, against the known and expressed wishes of Mr. Stephens, remains to be seen.

The rank and file of the Brotherhood seem almost unanimously to have given their adhesion to Mr. Stephens, and he reports that money—the sinews of war—is now coming in to him from the various Circles much more rapidly, and in larger sums, than he had even anticipated—a gratifying proof of renewed confidence on the part of the masses of the organization. We understand that it is now the intention of the Chief Organizer (Mr. Stephens) to remain several days longer in the city, in which case he may give one or more public receptions in the vicinity. An application was made yesterday to the Board of Aldermen for the use of the Governor's Rooms, in the City Hall, for this purpose. An invitation has also been extended to him to address the Long Island Circles at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Considerable excitement is reported to exist among the Brooklyn Circles in regard to the alleged mysterious disappearance of a large amount of money which had been raised by them, and, as was supposed, transmitted to the Financial Department at Union Square, but which it is alleged was never received there. Upon the first discovery of the discrepancy, some few days since, a meeting of the officers of the Brooklyn and Long Island Circles was held, and a committee appointed to investigate the matter.

At a subsequent meeting held on Wednesday evening last, at which some forty circles of Brooklyn and Long Island were represented, the Committee made a partial report, alleging that they had discovered some large discrepancies in the accounts of the person to whom was entrusted the duty of conveying the funds from Brooklyn to New York. The name of this individual is not given, nor the amount of the alleged defalcation stated; but both are promised to be speedily made public. It is also rumored that two prominent Fenians in the Eastern District have been guilty of selling a large amount of Fenian bonds and appropriating the proceeds to their own use; but no further particulars are known.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A STORM ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Grand and Morganza Levees Broken—Nine Parishes Likely to be Overflowed.

From the New Orleans Times, May 11.

We learn from a reliable gentleman, who just arrived on the steamboat *Sonora*, that during a storm on Tuesday night the wind veered to the north, and the rain fell in torrents from midnight till daylight on Wednesday morning. During the night there was a temporary rise of the river of about seven inches, and the waves, dashing against the soft and recently erected embankment, washed over and carried it away. Previous to the storm the water was within five inches of the top of the levee.

Our informant was at the lower part of Grand Levee at the time of the crevasse, and he states that the alarm and excitement of the inhabitants were intense. They were endeavoring to escape in skiffs, rafts, canoes, carts, and by every other available means.

While the excitement was at its height, the news arrived that the great Morganza levee had also given way, thereby greatly extending the area of destruction. As the levees were now, the breaches extended in both places very rapidly, and in the course of a few hours the water spread over a wide extent of country, and still swept onward towards the Gulf of Mexico.

The whole of that fertile territory extending from the river to Berwick's Bay will undoubtedly be deluged, and the destruction of property will be beyond computation. Planters who have been endeavoring, by almost superhuman exertions, to build up their broken fortunes, are again sent forth from their homes by the pursuing waters—exiles from the Eden they so love. Incalculable distress must follow this terrible visitation of the angry flood, and for a season, at least, the most beautiful portion of our fair State will be a trackless waste.

The State Engineer has given up the broken levees in despair, and until the rivers fall in summer, the alligator will course over fields which a few days since were putting on their spring smiles of promise. Other levees below those which have been broken are in a doubtful condition.

At the last great overflow eleven parishes were submerged, but, as the break on that occasion was much earlier in the season than on this, it is to be hoped that the deluge of this year will not spread over such a wide extent of country, and that it will not cover more than nine parishes. Be this as it may, the calamity will be sufficiently wide-spread to ruin thousands upon thousands of our people. We trust that a generous hospitality will be extended to the wanderers who so suddenly had to turn their backs upon their homes.

LATER—OPINION OF THE STATE ENGINEER—WIDTH AND DEPTH OF THE BREAKS.

From the Times, 12th.

Mr. Williams, State Engineer of the Levees, arrived in the city this morning, and has reported the condition of the new crevasses up to yesterday afternoon to Mr. Duralde, President of the Board of Levee Commissioners.

At Morganza, he says, the gap is about four hundred feet wide and quite deep, not less than ten to twelve feet water running through. It is not caving rapidly, and an effort to secure the ends of the remaining portion of the work will probably be made. The place where the levee gave way is immediately in the rear of the break which occurred in the old levee, and where there was no obstacle to keep the waves from dashing upon the new embankment with unbroken force. The water washing over, the torrents of rain that were falling, and the violent shocks of the waves, caused the land side of the levee to "slide," and so weaken it that successful resistance to the immense pressure of the stream was rendered impossible.

At noon of yesterday Mr. Williams proceeded from Morganza to Grand Levee. The latter levee is about four thousand feet long, and perfectly straight, and consists of fresh earth piled on the base of the old levee, which was not washed away. He was informed that there were two small breaks in this levee, but on reaching the spot found the greater part of it gone, and an unbroken stream of water, twenty-five hundred feet wide, rushing through into the fertile and cultivated lands which stretch away for miles in the direct course of the uncontrollable flood. The water at this break is not so deep as at Morganza, it is judged, from the fact that it is violently ruffled, not smooth and strong, and it is thought that the remains of the old levee, which had become firm and compact, still stand.

An immense volume of water is flowing through these breaks into a section which is probably under better cultivation this season than any other section of the State. It is expected that within two or three days this flood, joined to that from the Chinn and Robinson crevasses, will inundate nearly all the Terrebonne and Lafourche region. A greater calamity, in the present impoverished condition of our people, could scarcely have occurred, and we anticipate, ere long, heart-rending accounts of devastation, suffering, and perhaps death. Truly are the people of Louisiana sorely afflicted.

Death of the Archbishop of Armagh.

The Most Reverend Joseph Dixon, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, breathed his last on Sunday morning at 5 o'clock, at the Episcopal residence, Armagh, after a short illness. This sad announcement will be read throughout the country, and throughout the Catholic world, with profound sorrow. For him the rich and poor will mourn utterly, as seldom was there to be found one so richly endowed with those splendid virtues that should adorn the Primate of the National Church, and the lineal successor of St. Patrick in the See over which he so worthily presided for a period of fourteen years. He has gone to his rest and his very great reward at a time when it was to be hoped that his great career of exalted usefulness, piety, philanthropy, generous seisancefice, and wise administration would have continued for many years to come; but God willed it otherwise, and he has taken to Himself the father of his flock, and one of whom the hierarchy was justly proud. He was the glory of his order. The high dignity of his office he bore with all the humility of true greatness, and he ruled with a gentle, though a potent hand. The great ambition of his life was the extension and promotion of God's glory and the salvation and temporal welfare of the people confided to his pastoral charge. How these loved him could be seen in the intense grief expressed by priest and laity, when the sad tidings of his demise spread far and wide. Though he never took a prominent part in politics, no one was more practically active in sustaining the rights of the people, and in no human breast did the holy fire of true patriotism burn more ardently and purely than in his. Esteemed profoundly learned, even among the erudite, he never used his knowledge for pompous display, but exercised it for the advantage and abiding good of others. His career at Maynooth College, from the time he entered it as a student till he rose to be one of the most gifted that ever occupied one of its professional chairs, was indeed a brilliant one. On the translation of the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen to the Archbishopric of Dublin in 1852, Dr. Dixon was at once looked upon as his most fitting successor. In the November of that year he was consecrated for the primacy. Called to an exalted sphere, he soon displayed the great administrative power so remarkable in him. He devoted all his energies to rebuild the ruin of the Church on the track of the spoiler, and to make religion raise again her head in 'the Bethlehem of the faith in Ireland.' Churches, convents and schools were erected throughout the diocese. The building of the noble cathedral, commenced by the Most Rev. Dr. Crolly, was resumed and continued with vigor up to its present almost complete state. How he looked forward to the time that he would consecrate that noble temple to God's honor and glory, few persons comprehend; but it was willed otherwise, and the Catholic community have this day to mourn the loss of the good Archbishop of Armagh whose name will be held in pious veneration from generation to generation, and be associated with those of the most exalted Christians and the benefactors of mankind.—*Freeman, May* 8.

THIRD EDITION

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

Payment of Interest on the State Debt of Virginia.

The State of Virginia issued yesterday five thousand dollars in coupon bonds to pay the interest on her State debt. This is the first issue under the act of the last Legislature.

A Union Man Rewarded.

J. H. Anderson, removed from the office of storekeeper of the Richmond Penitentiary by the last Legislature for his Union sentiments, has been appointed by the President, and was yesterday confirmed by the Senate, as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Southern District of Virginia.

Appointments.

The President yesterday removed B. S. Brown, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Fourth District of Pennsylvania, represented by Judge Kelley, and appointed J. W. Stokes, a clerk in one of the Departments. Mr. Brown was appointed by Mr. Lincoln about eighteen months since, and was very influential in the election of Lincoln and Johnson, but he does not support the policy of Mr Johnson, and is not willing to strike down Kelley.

The President yesterday returned to the Senate, as was requested by them, the name of Sloanaker, Internal Revenue Collector of Philadelphia. His prospect of confirmation is slim.

About the Colorado Veto.

It is asserted to-day by reliable men that on Sunday night the President sent for the Colorado Senators. They were received by Mr. Cooper, his Private Secretary, and were sounded as to their political views, and intimations made that if they were prepared to sustain the President's policy he could arrange to have the bill signed. They declined to do so, and were finally ushered into the presence of the President, and the offer was there made directly to them; but they were unwilling to abandon their openly avowed principles of a lifetime, and said that they preferred to let the bill be vetoed. If this statement is not correct, the Senators should deny it.

The Merchants' National Bank.

The Commission appointed to examine into the affairs of the Merchants' National Bank are of opinion that the institution will be able to pay about three per cent. on the amount of its liabilities.

Visiting.

Senators Wilson and Poland are going to-night to Fortress Monroe to visit their sons now on duty at that point.

Bills in the Senate.

The Senate will take up the Pension bill to-day, as the special order, and the Finance bill of Senator Sherman will have to go over for a week, as the Constitutional amendments will come up on Monday next, as the special order, and will occupy perhaps a week. The Consular and Diplomatic and West Point Appropriation bills were finished in the Senate, and now return to the House, but there are no material amendments that will be objected to, except the creation of another Assistant Secretary of State, to be termed a Second Assistant. It is understood that Chief Clerk Hunter will be designated, if the bill becomes a law.

The Mexican Loan.

Mexico was up in the House Committee yesterday. In the discussion the Monroe doctrine was adhered to. Touching the solicited indorsement of the $50,000,000 of bonds, the opinion prevailed that it would be better to sell Mexico arms, munitions of war, or ships, even, not needed by our navy, and take her bonds in payment, than to guarantee any portion of her indebtedness. The House, probably, could not be brought to either indorse or sell on credit; the Senate surely could not.

Bills Approved by the President.

The President has approved the bill to authorize the coinage of five-cent pieces, composed of nickel and copper. This coin is to be a legal tender in any payment to the amount of one dollar. There are to be no more issues of fractional notes of a less denomination than ten cents.

The President has also approved the bill providing that on and after the 16th instant there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, and other live animals imported from foreign countries, a duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, provided that any such animals now *bona fide* owned by resident citizens of the United States, and now in the Provinces of British America, may be imported into the United States free of duty until the 27th of May.

The President has also approved the bill to allow the Vice-Admiral a secretary, with the rank, sea-pay, and allowances of a lieutenant in the navy.

The President has approved the joint resolutions sending greeting to the Emperor of Russia, congratulating him on his escape from the hands of an assassin.

The President has approved the joint resolution relative to the courts and Post Office of New York city, providing that the Mayor and Postmaster of the city of New York, the District Attorney for the United States at New York, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York, and Jackson S. Stultz, Charles H. Russell, and Moses Taylor, of New York city, be appointed a committee to select a proper site for a building for a post office, and for the accommodation of the United States Courts in the City of New York, and that they report to the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior, at their earliest convenience, the selection upon which they, or a majority of them, may agree, and the price at which such site can be purchased by the Government for the purposes contemplated in this resolution, if a new site should be selected; and that, if said report shall meet the approbation of the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior, they shall communicate the same, with such additional suggestions as they may think proper, to Congress.

House Business.

The House is still working industriously on the Tax bill, which will probably not be completed before the last of next week.

Recognition of Consuls.

The President has recognized Moritz Von Faumbach as Consul for Saxony in Milwaukie, and Antonio Maria de Zea as Consul of Spain at Portland, Maine.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

Meeting of the Old and New School Presbyterian Assemblies at St. Louis—the Voting for Moderator, Etc.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church met in Dr. Nichol's Church, at the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, this morning. The opening sermon was preached by Dr. Lowry, of New York. Three candidates, representing different parties, were nominated for Moderator, with the following result:—R. L. Stanton, 158; P. D. Gurley, 75; S. R. Wilson, 18. The number of Commissioners is 259.

The New School Assembly met at Dr. Nelson's Church, corner of Fourteenth street and Lucas place. The opening sermon was preached by Dr. Shaw, of Rochester, N. Y. Professor Hopkins, of Auburn, N. Y., was chosen Moderator. 251 Commissioners were present.

The President and Directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, from Cincinnati, and other gentlemen representing the commercial interests of that city, arrived to-day and are the guests of the Merchants' Exchange.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Political Cauldron—Split in the Union Party Widening, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—The political excitement here has now reached a boiling heat between the factions of the Union party, whilst Democrats and Copperheads are laughing in their sleeves at the Kilkenny cats, which promises eventually to end in the destruction of the Union party in Maryland, unless matters are speedily harmonized. There is a grand mass meeting of unconditional Unionists to-night. Senator Cresswell, the Thomases, and other leaders are to speak. The Johnson wing also advertise a meeting.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, May 17.—The removal of Colonel Sloo (radical), the Postmaster of this city, is announced. Colonel Graham is announced as his successor. Twenty-six military prisoners from Little Rock passed here to-day, *en route* to the Ohio Penitentiary, at Columbus, Ohio.

Gold Watches.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

SIR:—I observed in your issue of the 16th, a statement copied from the columns of a "city contemporary," which is so glaringly false as to deserve correction and reproof.

It refers to the gold watches in the United States, and the number reported as paying taxes. The figures are said to be "taken direct from the latest official return to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue," and the total number of gold watches reported to said Commissioner is quoted as 7896, and an expression of wonder is made that "these are the only ones left out of all the thousands owned before the war."

It is more a matter of wonder to me that your contemporary was unable to give a correct statement, and could have the face to offer anything to the public which is self-evidently wrong.

I am a little interested in the collection of this tax, and I have taken the trouble to copy figures from the books of daily receipts in this office, and offer a far more substantial proof to show that the above statement is thoroughly ridiculous.

There have been collected in this district (11th New York, part of Brooklyn), from the 1st of last July to the 1st of May last, taxes upon gold watches owned in 1865 amounting to, as follows:—

Upon 8838 gold watches, valued under $100	$8838
Upon 1566 gold watches, valued over $100	3133
Total upon 10,404 gold watches	$11,974

This, in one Collection District only, out of the 82 in the State of New York, and out of the entire 250 in the United States, there are 10,404 gold watches paying taxes, a number exceeding by 2500 the entire number credited by your contemporary to the whole United States.

If an accurate and complete statement can be given from the Commissioner's books at Washington, of all the watches paying taxes throughout the entire country, the aggregate will not fall below 500,000, will rather exceed the same, even reaching nearer 1,000,000.

This applies only to those kept for use, and does not affect the thousands offered for sale in jewelers' stores.

I think your contemporary must have made a hasty estimate, and have copied the figures from books showing the collections for one month only (say March or April) or else from one district only in each State.

Trusting that you will notice these corrections properly in your paper, I am yours, respectfully.

HENRY T. WILLIAMS.

United States Internal Revenue Collector's Office, Third District of New York, No. 14 Court street, Brooklyn, May 17, 1866.

THE JEWS IN EUROPE.—Great interest is excited among the Jews in France by the approaching election for a Chief Rabbi of the Central Consistory at Paris—the Jewish Archbishop, he is frequently called. A Russian official paper states that the rabbinical Jews in Russia possess six hundred and fifteen synagogues, and two thousand four hundred and thirty-five oratories, to which five thousand and one hundred religious officials are attached. The Caraites, who are only to be met with in five governments, have fourteen synagogues, and forty-six religious officials. Of six million three hundred and thirty-six thousand souls, composing the population of Poland, the Jews are above seven hundred thousand—eleven per cent. of the whole. In many of the towns the Jewish population preponderates, but few Jews are found in the rural districts.

A STATUE.—Birmingham is about to erect a statue to Watt. It is to be of Sicilian marble, eight feet high, and, exclusive of pedestal, will cost nine hundred guineas.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, May 18, 1866.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and the market continues dull and unsettled. Government bonds are quiet. 5-20s sold at 101½@102, 108¾ was bid for 6s of 1881; 96 for 10-40s; and 102¾ for 7·30s. City loans are dull and lower; the new issue sold at 98.

In Railroad shares there is very little doing. Reading sold at 53¾@53¾, no change; Camden and Amboy at 129@129½, no change; Minehill at 56½, an advance of ½; Philadelphia and Erie at 32½, an advance of ½; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 54½, no change; 37 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 38½ for North Pennsylvania; 61¼ for Lehigh Valley; 28 for Elmira common; 43 for preferred do.; and 43¾ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue in fair demand. Hestonville sold at 19, no change. 85 was bid for Second and Third; 55 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 37 for Spruce and Pine; 30 for Green and Coates; and 28 for Girard College.

Bank shares are in demand, but we hear of no sales. 141 was bid for First National; 215 for North America; 139 for Philadelphia; 123 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 53 for Commercial; 29½ for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 30½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62 for City; and 40 for Consolidation.

In Canal shares there is very little doing. Delaware Division sold at 53¾, a slight decline; 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 34¾ for preferred; 54 for Lehigh Navigation; 117 for Morris Canal preferred; 15¼ for Susquehanna Canal; and 64½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares are dull and neglected. Jersey Well sold at ⅝.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is abundant at 4@5 per cent. on call, and good borrowers are able to make their own terms as to time. For Commercial bills the rates are 5@5½, and 5½@6 for three or four months' notes. Low as the rate of interest is, no advance therein is looked for by financial people. A European war may send back some national stocks, but not a larger amount than can readily be paid in gold if necessary. The prices realized to-day show that the last mail did not bring any extraordinary quantity—not enough to affect the market one per cent."

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"The disturbed condition of public affairs on the continent of Europe can exert no material effect upon the money market here, while in the event of a foreign war our export trade would probably be stimulated, and this would involve increased traffic earnings of the leading railways extending westward. The defiant attitude of Prussia and Austria is, however, by no means to be accepted as a sure sign of an impending appeal to arms. There is in any case, no reason for apprehension that the value of railway property will be at all impaired, or that prices will permanently decline in the United States because of what may transpire in the Old World. The arguments which might have had force when we were on a specie basis no longer apply, except to gold and foreign exchange and their immediate influences."

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—

"Exchange is as scarce as ever, with little or none making in the regular course of business. The discount demand for money fell off to-day as compared with a few days past, though the general tenor of the market remains as it was."

—The Chicago *Tribune* says:—

"The money market to-day was quite active, and business generally throughout the city was brisk. There was an improvement in the demand for discounts, but the market is still easy, and our bankers are willing to accommodate good customers at 10 per cent per annum. Inferior paper is discounted on the street at 1@1½ per cent. per month. The supply of Eastern exchange to-day was more ample and the market is easier. Round lots were sold among bankers to-day at from par to 40c. premium per $100, closing in the afternoon firmer than in the forenoon. The counter rates, however, are unchanged, viz.: par buying and 1-10 premium selling."

—The railroad running from St. Louis to Springfield was sold, on the 18th inst., to General John C. Fremont, for $1,300,000. Seventy-seven miles of this road have already been completed. Its owners claim it will be worth $12,000,000 when completed. Four or five millions will be necessary to finish it. It passes through the heart of the agricultural and mineral lands of the State of Missouri, and the celebrated Granby lead mines, in Newton county, are a part of its "realty." This line is intended to be a part of the route provided for in the Southern Pacific Railroad, in the senate bill reported by Senator Brown, of Missouri. Fremont obtains as himself to finish it within four years from the date of purchase.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$100 US 5-20s 62	101¾	30 sh Del. Div	53¾
$2000 do reg	101¾	30 sh Minehill	56½
$1200 do 1865	102	16 sh do	56½
$4700 City 6s, mun.	98	6 sh do	56½
$300 Pittsb'g 5s	66	100 sh Phil & Erie	32½
$1000 C & A 6s	89	87 sh Hazleton s5w	56½
$2000 Pa R 2d mtg	97½	500 sh Black Heath	3½
100 sh Reading	53¾	200 sh Hest'v'e R	19
4 sh do	53¾	100 sh do	19
200 sh do s5	53¾	200 sh do	19
800 sh Jersey Well	⅜	100 sh do Æ.	19
22 sh Morris Cl	76	2 sh Penna R	54¾
2 sh Cam & Am	129	18 sh do	54¾
7 sh do	129¼	24 sh do	54¾

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	129¼	12 M.	129¾
11 A. M.	129¼	1 P. M.	130

HARPER, DURNEY & CO. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	129¼	130¼
American Silver, ½ and ¼	122	123
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	112	115
Pennsylvania Currency	55	45
New York Exchange	par.	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling
American Gold	129½	130
American Silver, ½ and ¼	123	125
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	11½	11¾
" " July, 1864	11½	11¾
" " August, 1864	10½	10¾
" " October, 1864	9½	9¾
" " Dec., 1864	8½	8¾
" " May, 1865	6½	6¾
" " August, 1865	4½	6½
" " Sept., 1865	4½	4¾
" " October, 1865	3½	4½

The Coal tonnage on the Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending

	Tons. Cwt.
May 17, 1866, was:—	34,710 00
Corresponding week last year	6,412 00
Increase for the week	28,298 00
Tonnage for the season, to May 17, inclusive	318,800 15
Corresponding time last year	164,354 15
Increase for the season	154,446 00

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, May 18.—There is a total absence of any demand for Flour for shipment, and the home consumers purchase to a limited extent only to supply immediate wants. Only a few hundred barrels were disposed of at $7 50@8 25 per barrel for superfine; $7 70@10 for extras; $10@11 25 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and $13@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, but steady, at $6 per barrel. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

In Wheat there is rather more doing, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 1500 bushels good Pennsylvania and Michigan red at $2·55@2·60 and 2200 bushels spring at $2·07. White ranges from $2·80 to $3. Rye is in good request, but there is not much here. Pennsylvania is selling in a small way at $1·12. Corn is dull with sales of yellow at 85c. in the cars. Oats are in active demand, with sales of 1000 bush. at 68c., and small lots at 70c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

No sales of Cloverseed have been reported doing. Prices are nominal. Flaxseed commands $2 90@3.

No 1 Quercitron Bark continues very quiet, but prices are steady at $29 per ton.

Whisky is inactive; Pennsylvania sells slowly at $2·24@2

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Germany and Italy.

From the Tribune.

It is a singular illustration of the moral character of modern diplomacy that each of the three great powers which are now in Europe on the brink of war officially declares that she is arming only for defense, having no intention whatever to make an aggressive movement, and that, nevertheless, all Europe continues to believe war certain and inevitable. In addition to Austria and Prussia, which had previously made this declaration, the Government of Italy has now notified that of France that she engages not to attack Austria.

If the three Governments had that faith in their mutual assurances which three individuals of sterling integrity would generally be expected to have in similar relations, there is no reason why they should not now hasten to end a disarmament which is extremely expensive, and theatens at least two of them with a national bankruptcy. But they not only do not disarm, but are pushing forward the mobilization of all their available troops with the utmost possible speed. Prussia is said to have mobilized her entire army, with the exception of one army corps; Austria, likewise, has put her whole army upon a war footing, and Italy has under arms nearly 400,000 men. This, of course, does not encourage the hope of peace, but induces the organs of public opinion everywhere to believe in the immediate opening of hostilities. The belief in the imminence of war has of late been steadily gaining strength, and leading papers in every European country expressed the opinion that the beginning of hostilities was no longer a question of weeks, but of days and hours.

The responsibility of applying the match to the immense amount of combustible material which for many years has been accumulated in Europe must devolve upon Italy. Austria, however much provoked, will shrink from being the first to draw the sword, for she knows how vast interests are at stake and how fatal a blow an unsuccessful war might be to her. The warlike ardor of Bismark, however eager to risk a great war for carrying through the supposed mission of Prussia to swallow up the small States of northern and central Germany, has been sufficiently cooled off by the manifestations of public opinion throughout Germany, and by the attitude of the other European powers, not to take at present the decisive step and to pass the Rubicon. If Austria and Prussia alone were involved, the difference would at present be much more likely to give rise to a diplomatic than to a real war.

It is Italy, therefore, which must decide the question whether Europe shall have war or peace. And from Italy we only hear one voice, and that voice is for war. The Government, the Parliament, the people, all believe that the moment when Venetia can be liberated and the union of Italy can be consummated has at length come, and that if it is allowed to pass now, many years will elapse before an equally favorable juncture of circumstances will return. The whole people have, therefore, been aroused. Garibaldi reappears again upon the stage of political life. A complete understanding is said to have been arrived at between him and the Italian Government, and the old hero again addresses himself to the patriotism of his countrymen, who, in 1859, achieved great deeds under his leadership. The response to this appeal has been hearty and unanimous.

No one can doubt the desire of the Italian Government to place itself at the head of this popular movement, but it has been compelled to yield so far to the pressure which diplomatic influence has brought to bear upon it, as to engage, with great hesitation and reluctance, not to attack Austria. This declaration is likely to retard somewhat the opening of war, but by no means to prevent it. The people press forward, and the Government may be unable to make to the pressure a determined resistance, if circumstances continue favorable.

The French Government has, at length, been prevailed upon to express somewhat more fully its present position relative to the threatened war. The speech of Minister Rouher is more emphatic in its deprecation of war; it explicitly makes Italy responsible for the consequences which a war begun by her may involve; it assures Europe in stronger terms than former declarations of the determination of France to remain neutral; but, finally, it winds up with reserving for France "liberty of action," which more than neutralizes all the other promises.

Mr. Stanton's Position.

From the Times.

The newspapers are raising a great hue and cry over Mr. Stanton's declaration, made in Cabinet meeting, that he is opposed to the Congressional Committee's plan of reconstruction, and in favor of the general principles held on this subject by the President. The only reason for any surprise on this point lies in the extent to which Mr. Stanton's views had been misrepresented by parties eager to secure for their own schemes the prestige of his reputation.

Those familiar with the political history of the past three or four years are well aware that, from its very inception during Mr. Lincoln's administration, Mr. Stanton favored what is now styled the President's plan of restoring the States lately in rebellion to their former relations to the Federal Government.

Indeed, Mr. Seward and Mr. Stanton together were, unless we are misinformed, the first who suggested to President Lincoln the appointment of Andrew Johnson as Military or Provisional Governor of Tennessee, for the express purpose of taking the initial step towards carrying out this policy of restoration. It was even then foreseen that whenever the war should end some plan must be adopted for setting in motion the wheels of government in States where they had been arrested by the Rebellion, and after a full and thorough examination it was decided that the agency of Provisional Governors was the best that could be devised. Mr. Johnson was possessed very thoroughly of the motives and general views which led to his appointment, and entered very heartily into them, as did also the President and his associates in the Government.

Mr. Stanton, since his connection with the Administration, has never been, in any strict sense, a *politician*. The overwhelming duties of his department have engrossed his time and attention, and in his devotion to them, he has been more than willing to leave to others the general guidance of political affairs. But he has never hesitated to express his opinion that the policy of restoration then adopted, and since then steadily and resolutely pursued by President Johnson, was the only one which could be carried into practical effect with any chance of positive and beneficent results. Mr. Stanton's splendid services and successes in carrying the country through the war very justly give to his opinions on all public questions very great weight with the country at large; and it has never been doubtful, at any time, that the President's views had his warm support.

President Johnson, the Cabinet, and Congress.

From the Herald.

The daily developments at the National Capital not only conclusively prove the utter demoralization of the present Congress, but also that the radicals are becoming more bitter and severe in their denunciations of the Executive. This fact has become so apparent that the public have become disgusted with their silly actions, have lost all interest in the proceedings of Congress, and are now only waiting for an opportunity to record their verdict at the polls in a manner that will be decisive. All remember with what unanimity the people approved the restoration policy of the President during the political campaign last year.

The feeling was so universal in all the Northern States that the conventions of both parties found it necessary to pass strong resolutions endorsing Mr. Johnson's Administration, as their only hope of success at the polls. The very men who are now assailing him the loudest in Congress were foremost in their laudations when they were before the people for favors. No sooner did they take their seats in Congress than they commenced a conspiracy to defeat the measures of the Administration which they pledged themselves to support. They have resorted to all manner of revolutionary schemes to frustrate the restoration of the country, and but for the determination, patriotism, and unswerving honesty of Andrew Johnson, we should have been plunged, ere this, into a war of races, more fierce than the struggle from which we have just emerged.

One of the first movements on the organization of Congress was to appoint a revolutionary committee, a Central Directory, which has bid defiance to public sentiment. This committee, this despotic cabal of revolutionists, have labored, not to see how the country could be reconstructed, but to see how long they could postpone a settlement of our internal difficulties. One scheme after another has been brought forward for this purpose, and what is still more remarkable, although a large majority of the lower house have been opposed to these projects, yet they have always passed that body by a decisive vote. This is brought about by the narrow, contracted party tactics of the different factions, who think more of some little party technicality than they do of their country.

The pretended conservative Republicans make a great noise during the discussion, and are loud in their professions of approval of the Administration; but the moment that they are brought to the test of a vote they swallow all that they have said and vote for the most extreme measures against the President. Nor are the Democrats any better. They so shape their course on every question, and so completely play into the hands of the Jacobin faction, that they force the adoption of all the schemes of the revolutionists. The result is, that the President on every important question is left without a friend or a single supporter in that body. To all intents and purposes he is fighting his battles alone. He is, however, sustained by the great mass of the people, and single-handed he stands battling for their cause, with Congress and his Cabinet against him. Talk about Tylerizing Johnson! He is in a worse position, so far as support in Congress and his Cabinet is concerned, than Tyler ever was. Tyler always had seven men to support him, headed by the fussy Henry A. Wise; but Johnson has only pretenses and promises in debate, with direct stabs in the votes. But while Johnson is weaker in Congress than Tyler, his enemies must not flatter themselves that they are going to triumph over him. He has what Tyler never had—strength with the people, patriotism and honesty such as no Executive possessed since the days of Jackson.

That President Johnson has in reality no support from any of the factions in Congress is shown by the vote in the House on the question of negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, and more recently on the reconstruction programme reported by the Central Directory. Had the conservative Republicans possessed any nerve, self-respect, manhood, or common sense, they could have defeated both of these odious schemes. Both of those projects tend to increase our present difficulties, and instead of aiding in adjusting our internal affairs only add fuel to the fire. The Democratic faction is just as imbecile. In both of these instances the Democrats adopted a system of tactics which aided Stevens and his followers in carrying out their schemes.

Take the whole Congress together, there is not one member who has not shown by his record that he cares more about the election of some town constable by a party vote than for the pacification of the country. They are constantly heaping abuse upon the President, and vilifying him in every possible form. Here we have a President with greater ability and more honesty than any man who has occupied the Chief Magistrate's chair since Jackson; yet they denounce him more bitterly than they would the most arrant knave. Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan were mere intriguing politicians compared with him. These men possessed none of those statesmanlike qualities exhibited by Andrew Johnson, nor any of those points of greatness which he has shown since he assumed the duties of the Executive of the nation. Yet none of these facts shield him from the wholesale vituperation of the present revolutionary and demoralized Congress, whose only thought has been, from the first to the last, how they can perpetuate their own power. With Congress made up of such elements, what else can we expect than that they would oppose all practical measures for the benefit of the country? The best compliment that the President can have is their constant abuse and vilification. Under these circumstances it is the duty of the President, not only to himself but to the country and the people, to boldly meet every question. We doubt if he has a single friend even in his Cabinet. They all have their private ends to subserve, and they oppose him at every opportunity, as is plainly seen by the course of Raymond, the mouthpiece of Seward in Congress. Mr. Johnson must take the bull by the horns, and remove every member of his Cabinet, from the highest to the lowest. This he should do without a moment's delay, and fill their places with such men as Generals Sherman and Steedman and Admiral Farragut. Let it be a Cabinet of military and naval heroes. Were it not for our million of soldiers who have fought our battles, we would now have no offices to fill. Let them, then, be rewarded, and the Cabinet is the place to commence; from that down through all the subordinate offices throughout the country. This will inaugurate a new epoch, and force the drivelling revolutionists who are now disgracing the country in Congress into the retirement which they justly merit.

Chief Justice Chase a State Rights Man—Awkwardness of his Position in Respect to the Treason Trials.

From the World.

We copy from the Cincinnati *Commercial* an interesting recital, proving, by the clearest evidence, that Mr. Chase, when Governor of Ohio, resisted the execution of the Fugitive Slave act on State Rights grounds, and that he was not only prepared, but that he endeavored to precipitate an armed collision with the Federal Government. The facts stated in the article which we copy have incited us to investigate Mr. Chase's record on the State Rights question in such documents as happen to be within easy reach, and we find so much corroborative evidence as to justify the assertion that few of our public men have adhered to that decried doctrine with more tenacity than the present Chief Justice. It is not surprising, therefore, that he has evinced so persistent a reluctance to preside at the trial of Jefferson Davis.

Before commenting on the article from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, or producing any of the confirmatory evidence which a hasty search has enabled us to find, we will explain the bearing of Mr. Chase's record on the impending trial. If the facts had only a biographical interest they would be worth no prominence. But if they are relevant to the most important State trial ever likely to occur in this country, the space we devote to them will not, perhaps, be wasted.

Let no one suspect us of the absurdity of trying to maintain that Chief Justice Chase is bound, in the exercise of his judicial functions, by his former opinions on constitutional questions. If he has come to see the fallacy of arguments by which he was once convinced, it is entirely proper that those arguments should have no further hold upon his mind. But the fact that he once thought them solid, nevertheless extenuates, if it does not quite absolve, the culpability of others who have also yielded to their apparent force. If a man with intellect enough to be Chief Justice of the United States, and who has given his best years to the study of legal and constitutional questions, was a strenuous adherent of the State Rights theory, the reasons in support of it must, though sophistical, be specious enough to extenuate the error of those whom Chief Justice Chase may be called to try. This topic could be handled with great effect before a Southern jury. If the Chief-Justice himself was for years a State Rights man; if, when Governor of Ohio, he was ready and eager to dare a conflict with the general Government in opposition to a Federal law, and in resistance to Federal officers, no theory consistent with his uprightness could make the same thing a henious crime in others. He may, indeed, have been in error, and have recanted; but his example proves that the error is such as an honest man may entertain, and such as a public officer, thinking himself loyal, may act upon.

The trial of Mr. Davis by a judge of Mr. Chase's antecedents will have no great tendency either to explode the State Rights theory, or to render armed opposition to the Federal Government odious. The personal obstacle to Chief-Justice Chase's presiding in the treason trial cannot be more fitly expressed than in the language of Scripture:—"Therefore thou art inexcusable, O man that judgest; for wherein thou judgest another, thou condemnest thyself; for thou that judgest doest the same things." To perceive how closely this applies to the Chief Justice, as related to the Davis trial, it is only necessary to attend to the evidence of his former adherence to the Southern doctrine.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says, in the article we copy, that Mr. Chase "advised President Lincoln to let the slave States go, rather than resort to armed coercion, which was in violation of the State Rights theory he had preached all his life, from the case of Jones vs. Van Zandt, in McLean's reports, in 1842, to the celebrated Oberlin fugitive slave rescue cases, *ex parte* Rushnell, *ex parte* Langston, in 1859, reported in Ninth Ohio State Reports, when, as Governor of Ohio, through the Attorney-General, C. P. Wolcott, he prosecuted a writ of habeas corpus to release prisoners, convicted of a violation of the Fugitive Slave law, from the Cleveland jail, and openly declared that he would sustain by force the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio against that of the Supreme Court of the United States, even if it resulted in a collision with the General Government—the full-blown Calhoun doctrine of nullification."

The reader who will consult the article will find this statement supported by conclusive documentary proofs. While the fugitive cases were pending, Governor Chase made a speech in Cleveland, in which he used this language:—"I will say, what I have frequently said before, that as long as the State of Ohio remains a sovereignty, and so long as I am Chief Executive, the process of her courts shall be executed. The process of the United States courts must not be slighted or resisted, but so long as I represent the sovereignty of our State, I will see that the process of our State courts shall not be interfered with, but shall be fully enforced. * * When I am called upon to act, I will act." This was spoken to an excited meeting, at which inflammatory harangues were made by Giddings and others, advocating the tearing down of the prison walls and the forcible release of the prisoners. When Chief Justice Swan concurred with a majority of the court in pronouncing the Federal law constitutional, Governor Chase exerted his influence to prevent his renomination, and succeeded in displacing him from the bench.

To the copious array of facts presented by the Cincinnati *Commercial* we will add a few confirmatory specimens, taken chiefly from Mr. Chase's utterances in the United States Senate, where he consistently advocated the State Sovereignty view. In February, 1855, there was introduced a bill for the protection of officers employed in the execution of the Federal laws. The necessity for the bill was explained, by its introducer, to have arisen out of resistance, by State authority, to the execution of the Fugitive Slave law; marshals and their assistants being, in many cases, subject to heavy damages by State laws. Senator Chase led the opposition to that bill. In the course of his speech he said:—"Sir, this is a bill for the overthrow of State Rights. It is a bill to establish a great central, consolidated general Government." "Sir, there was once a Senator from South Carolina on this floor too clear-sighted not to perceive that the enactment of a fugitive slave act was utterly irreconcilable with that theory of State Rights which he, in common with South Carolina's greatest statesmen, professed to believe in, and too noble and ingenious to deny the inconsistency." After a long State Rights extract, Mr. Chase said:—"Sir, the Senator from South Carolina spoke in a spirit worthy of South Carolina. A slaveholder and a defender of slavery, he would neither conceal his real opinion, nor ask for any advantage for his section or his class at the expense of a violated Constitution. Would that a like spirit had controlled other Senators who have represented State Rights constituents, and profess State Rights doctrines." In 1850, in reply to Senator Butler, Mr. Chase said:—"I have certainly answered the Senator, very distinctly and candidly. I said that I knew of no remedy in case of the refusal of a State to perform its stipulations." Here the doctrine that the Federal Government has no authority to coerce a State was explicitly avowed. In 1850, in connection with an abolition memorial from Vermont, Mr. Clase spoke of "the memorials of sovereign States," and again and again, many times over, spoke of the Union as "this Confederacy"—forms of expression quite after the Calhoun pattern. In Mr. Vallandigham's argument, as counsel in one of the Ohio fugitive rescue cases, in 1857, we find him saying, in reply to Mr. Wolcott, Governor Chase's agent:—"And I tell Mr. Attorney-General, and through him the Executive of the State, whose vain defiance he has this day borne to this presence, that it is not to be awed by threats," etc. In another part of Mr. Vallandigham's reply to Governor Chase's representative, we find him saying:—"I agree heartily with the State Rights doctrines which the Attorney-General with so much ability has advocated;" showing that Governor Chase's agent, whose argument he assisted in preparing, based his resistance to he Fugitive Slave law, and his threats of force, on the doctrine of State Rights.

Now, considering that Mr. Davis' defense against the charge of treason will probably rest on the very principle so boldly maintained by Mr. Chase, the Chief Justice's antecedents will greatly diminish the weight of any charge he may make to the jury against that principle. However clearly he may refute it, he will not be very likely to convince the jury that if one man who held and acted on it is properly promoted to the highest judicial honor, another man for the same thing deserves nothing short of an infamous death on the gallows. The jury cannot render a verdict against the prisoner without, at the same time, convicting the judge.

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TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1866.

In obedience to authority vested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers, held in this city on the eighth day of March 1866 I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the fifth of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention, and it is desirable that as full a representation of the brave defenders of the country as possible should be secured on this occasion

J. F. HARTRANFT,

Late Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above. 5 4t 5

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been duly elected Officers of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.
JOSEPH S. PEROT.
MANAGERS.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL,
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
CHARLES KNECHT,
SENECA E. MALONE,
NATHAN BROOKE,
JOHN H. MICHENER,
TREASURER.
SAMUEL L. WARD.

Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, for the balance of the capital stock, daily, from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

(Signed) SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer.

Philadelphia, May 11, 1866. 5 11 1m

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist, for the Benefit of the "Lincoln Institution and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home," at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos. 912 and 914 CHESNUT Street, for one month only. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Season Ticket, $1 00 Single Ticket 25 cents. [4 21 1m

OFFICE PORTAGE OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 1003 South BROAD Street, Philadelphia.

The proprietors of the shares who have neglected to pay the sum duly assessed thereon (TWENTY CENTS), by the action of the Board of Directors in pursuance of the terms of the Charter of this Company, are hereby requested to take notice that a sufficient number of shares to pay all assessments with necessary and incidental charges thereon will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 12 M.

5 14 18t H. M. HUNSICKER, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 20, 1866.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

5 3 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA April 28 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereaf er entitled to receive it in Cash only. [4 30 3m] S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THE McElheny Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock ($200,000), clear of State Tax, payable on and after 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 218 Walnut street. Transfer books will reopen on the 23d instant.

5 17 CHARLES H. REEVES, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO.

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE-BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy.

7 17§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS' do	do	8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises

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WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain No charge made for examination. 10 3

DRY GOODS.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS

FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS
CLUNY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES,
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS
HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.

We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.

Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

Have just opened a complete stock of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles

5 hirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.

100 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.

A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear 9 14

No 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,

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OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.

100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.

Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.

The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.

LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4§

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC

We are offering our stock of

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND SILVERWARE,

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

5 22 §rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.

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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

4 16 3m] N. E. CORNER OF RACE.

CARPETINGS, &c

JUST RECEIVED,

YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE

VELVET CARPETS,

NEW DESIGNS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

3-4 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,

WHITE, RED, AND FANCY

CANTON MATTINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

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CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,

FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,

WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

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CHESNUT STREET

500 PIECES

NEW PATTERNS

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

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CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

AT RETAIL.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL),

NOW OFFER THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

CARPETINGS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

[4 25 1mrp

MATTING WAREHOUSE!

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street,

(OPPOSITE IN EPENDENCE HALL)

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

ONE THOUSAND ROLLS

FRESH

CANTON MATTING,

ALSO,

TWO HUNDRED ROLLS

CALCUTTA COCOA MATTING,

All Widths and Styles,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES. [4 25 1mrp

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"

GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS

MATTINGS, Etc.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,

Philadelphia.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

[3 6 3mrp

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

RESTAURANT

ON THE

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.

GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.

The choicest Liquors always on hand.

No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.

3 10 3m HENRY BECKER Manager

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

CITY COUNCILS.—A stated meeting of City Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch—President Lynd in the Chair. Mr. Gray presented a petition, largely signed by citizens of the Fifteenth Ward, asking for the cleansing of the streets in that section of the city.

Mr. Spering, a communication from Coroner Taylor, urging the propriety of the removal of the green house from the roadway on which it is now located. Referred to Committee of City Property.

Mr. Jones presented a communication from the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works. It states that the Special Committee had proceeded to the Gas Works and examined a number of the employes. No invitation was given to the Board of Trustees or Chief Engineer to be present or to assist in the investigations. A condensed statement made from the last annual report of the Trustees was given, and they are willing to afford all facilities to the Committee, satisfied that it will be found that the affairs of the Trust have been conducted with fidelity, economy, and success. Three loans have already been paid out of the sinking fund, and on the 1st of January, 1866, that fund amounted to $1,621,012·21, sufficient to pay all the other loans, leaving the works worth several millions to the city clear, without having invested a dollar of capital. The price of gas compares favorably with those of other cities. While the average price in other cities is $3·66, in this city but $3·15 is charged. The Trustees invite the Select and Common Councils to appoint a joint committee to audit and examine all the reports, and directed the President of the Board to appoint a committee of five to furnish all books and papers and to give any information desired.

Mr. Manuel rose to a question of privilege. He complained that he had been insulted by a member of this Chamber who does not know what common decency is. He desired that gentleman (Colonel Page) to understand that while he (Mr. Manuel) was here he was not the Chief Engineer of the Gas Works, but he was his peer. He considered it due to these Councils, of which he had been a member ten years, to the trustees of the Gas Works, with whom he had had business relations for thirty years, and to the public, to give an explanation of his recent actions in reference to the special investigating committee. The committee have visited the Gas Works in the Twenty-sixth Ward, but as no notice had been given to the Trustees or to him, they were not present. The Chairman had asked the employes many questions about him (Manuel), which questions were all promptly answered. Afterwards the committee had visited the North Ward Gas Works, and Mr. Manuel, who happened to be there, escorted them through the works and subsequently accompanied them to the Fifteenth Ward Works. The committee declined to visit the works in the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Wards. On the 30th of April the speaker had received a note, such a one as he would have received as a member of the committee. He attended, and had been treated in the most insulting manner by the Chairman of the committee, who had called him a liar and a scoundrel. He was too well known in this community to be injured by anything coming from that source. He desired the most rigid investigation into his management, but he declined having any intercourse with the Chairman of the committee.

When the Committee on Law was called, Colonel Page asked the chairman to make the report agreed upon at the last meeting of the committee.

Mr. Wagner, chairman, replied that he had no report to make.

Colonel Page said that a report had been agreed upon, was signed, and placed in the hands of the chairman. After the adjournment two gentlemen had mutilated the report by tearing their names off. He desired to know whether these gentlemen had a right to take their names off after the committee adjourned.

Mr. Wagner remarked that it was signed by five members, and at the last meeting two other gentlemen had put their names to it. These gentlemen had afterwards withdrawn their names, and therefore he could not submit the report.

Colonel Page then desired to instruct the chairman to present the report, and the President suggested that that could be done by a joint resolution suspending the rule which required reports to be signed by seven members.

Mr. Wagner, from the Committee on Schools, reported an ordinance authorizing the purchase of lots of ground on Cherry street, east of Eleventh, and on Seventeenth street, between Wood and Carlton streets, for school purposes. Passed.

The same committee reported an ordinance authorizing the Controllers of the Public Schools to enter into contracts for the erection of school-houses, except in First Ward, upon lots of ground owned by the city, or to be leased or purchased for school purposes, provided that payment shall be made in certificates of loan provided for by ordinance of December, 1864.

After considerable discussion, the ordinance was postponed for one week.

Mr. King offered a resolution requesting Mr. Jacob W. Colladay, the contractor for the new court house, to have the granite and other stone used dressed in this city. He said that the granite of the Pennsylvania Bank building, and other structures, was all dressed in New England, and Philadelphia mechanics have reaped no benefit from it.

Dr. Kamerly thought there was no purpose in the resolution. Mr. Colladay, the contractor, is going to buy his stone and dress it anywhere he can get it the cheapest. He wouldn't pay any attention to requests.

Mr. King said that he felt a pride in Philadelphia mechanics, and he considered it no more than right that the work of the city should be done by Philadelphians.

Dr. Kamerly moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution. Not agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

Colonel Page submitted a resolution, directing the Chairman of the Committee on Law to present the report of the committee on a subject submitted to it for inquiry, viz.:—By what authority the Trustees of the Gas Works appropriated $300 to two of the members for making a report?

Colonel Page said he was not very familiar with the rules of Select Council in regard to committees, but he has always understood the parliamentary rule to be that when a committee decides a matter its power is exhausted; that there is no reconsideration in committee. The report had been regularly adopted and signed by eight members. Afterwards two members had withdrawn their names. He denied their right to do so and desired the chamber to settle the matter.

Mr. Smith held that the members of a committee had a right to tell the chairman to withhold a report after it had been adopted. The matter can again come before the committee.

Dr. Kamerly favored the resolution. He contended that the report of the committee was valid when it was signed and given to the chairman, and nobody had a right to mutilate it by erasing their names from it.

Mr. Freeman declared that the only question was the right of gentlemen to control their names before they became the property of the Chamber. Until a report is presented, it is considered the property of the committee, and gentlemen have reserved the right to remove their names if they were afterwards convinced they had signed a wrong report.

Colonel Page contended that if any gentleman finds that he has made a mistake in signing a report, it is his place to bring the matter up in committee, and not take their names off outside of it, as has been done in this case. A gentleman only has a right to control his name after signing a report by going to the committee and explaining that he has made a mistake.

The resolution was disagreed to. Yeas, 6; nays, 8.

The resolution from Common Council to appoint a joint special committee to investigate the affairs of the Gas Works was called up.

Mr. King opposed the resolution. The present Committee of Select Council is getting along very harmoniously, and don't desire any interference. This resolution will abolish the committee and establish a new one, with the Chairman in the other Chamber. The Select Council has confidence in its committee, and the community is satisfied that the committee will make a truthful report. The speaker agreed that Common Council by its action in this matter desires to clog the investigation, and that any interference with the present committee will be looked upon with suspicion by the people.

Dr. Kamerly also opposed the passage of the resolution.

Colonel Page explained that he had offered the original resolution because he considered it the right and duty of Councils to investigate the affairs of the Gas Works. The committee had visited the different Gas Works, and, in all instances, it has been met by the Trustees, greeted with cordiality, and every facility was offered. Then came the summoning of witnesses. A gentleman, who is a member of this Chamber, was requested by a polite note to attend. He did so, but what transpired in committee, Colonel Page said he was not at liberty to tell; but a phonographer was there, and when his report is brought to light, if it ever is, it will be seen whether the chairman of the committee is right or not. It will then be seen whether this committee has not been insulted from the very outstart, and the chairman was obliged to use harsh language—not the words which have been attributed to him—by the conduct of an officer of the Gas Works. Every heart in this city looks to this committee to reduce the tax upon a very necessary article. This resolution supersedes this committee, and if it is concurred in he shall consider himself dismissed, as he could not be expected to play a subordinate part in the drama now being performed. He had no personal motive in this investigation, and he should be very glad if the Trustees shall come out with a clean sheet.

Without action on the subject, the Chamber adjourned.

Common Branch—President Stokley in the Chair.—Mr. Evans offered a resolution appointing a joint committee of five from each Chamber to examine the accounts and investigate the management of the Philadelphia Gas Works.

Mr. Hetzel opposed the passage of the resolution on the ground that it reflected on the special committee of Select Council appointed for the same purpose. If the resolution read "the appointment of five members from Common Council to act in conjunction with the Select Council Committee," then he would vote for it; but as the resolution is, he believed it was offered for the purpose of having a whitewashing committee appointed. He was confident that the gas men knew that the Chairman of the Select Council Committee was not to be cowed down.

On the passage of the resolution the yeas and nays were called, resulting in yeas 29, nays 7. Passed.

The Chairman appointed the following members on the Committee:—Messrs. Evans, Willits, Cresswell, Bardsley, and Gill.

Mr. Simpson offered a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to compel the Ridge Avenue and Manayunk Passenger Railway Company to relay their rails according to the established grade of the city. Referred to Committee on Surveys.

Mr. Hetzel offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That a joint special committee of five members from each Chamber be appointed to examine into and report upon the management and condition of the Philadelphia Gas Works; and to that end, and for that purpose they are authorized and directed to send for any person or persons, and examine them under oath; and also to send for and examine all books, papers, and documents, which shall or may be necessary, in their opinion, for full and correct information as to the said Trust to show the receipts and expenditures, the stock on hand, the number and positions of persons employed, the salaries paid, and the prices charged for gas; and generally to report upon the manner in which the said Trust is conducted, and whether any, and if any, what abuses exist therein, and of any other matters relating thereto.

Mr. Franciscus moved to resume the third reading of the ordinance to abolish the office of Chief Inspector of Streets, under discussion at the last session of Councils. The ordinance passed.

Mr. Franciscus called up the ordinance to change the boundaries of the First and Second Police Districts, and to create a new Police District therein, to be called the Seventeenth District. This ordinance provides that the First and Second Police Districts, as at present constituted, shall be divided into three Police Districts, to be bounded as follows:—

First District shall comprise all that portion of the city lying south of South or Cedar street, between Broad and the river Schuylkill, and the station house shall be at Twentieth and Fitzwater streets, in the Twenty-sixth Ward; the Second District shall comprise all that part lying south of South or Cedar street, and east of Sixth, and the station house at Southwark Hall; and the Seventeenth District shall comprise all that portion of the city lying south of South or Cedar streets, and between Sixth and Broad streets, and the station house shall be at the Movamensing Hall, in Christian street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, in the Second Ward. It further provides that the present police force shall not be increased thereby. Passed.

The Select Council bill appropriating $677 to the Department of Street Cleansing was called up. A motion to postpone was made. Mr. Nickels opposed the bill. He considered it a system of wholesale roobery. He was surprised that the Chairman of the Committee on Street Cleansing would put his name to the bill. Mr. Nickels took back the last remark, and said he was not surprised at the Committee fixing his name to the bill.

Mr. Willits said he was not willing to vote for the bill. The Common Council have abolished the office, and it is supposed that the Chief Inspector, Mr. Gordon, goes with it. On motion, postponed for the present.

Mr. Stanton offered a resolution to have the dock at the foot of Washington street wharf widened and deepened, so as to admit of the entrance of the largest vessels. This was in answer to an application by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Agreed to. Adjourned.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—About half past 9 o'clock last evening the extensive coal-oil refinery of Messrs. Logan & Lloyd, located at the corner of Twentieth street and Washington avenue, took fire from a leak in one of the stills. The principal building of the refinery, including the still and treating houses, office, stables, frame sheds, and about eight hundred barrels of oil and benzine in tanks and process of refining, were consumed, and the machiney, fixtures, and apparatus rendered a complete wreck. A large quantity of refined oil and benzine, in barrels and cans, was rescued. The firemen worked nobly, and prevented the flames from extending to the surrounding properties, though none of the blazing oil escaped into the streets. Some of the adjoining sheds fell in from the weight of the people on them, and a number of persons, including firemen, were hurt, but no one, so far as we could ascertain, was seriously injured. The total loss will amount to about $15,000, and is fully covered by insurance in New York and New England companies. The fire made a great light, and at 1 o'clock this morning was still burning, notwithstanding a drenching rain prevailed.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—John Lydon, a resident of Wilkesbarre, arrived in this city last evening, about nine o'clock, and while passing along Thomson street, near Germantown avenue, on his way from the North Pennsylvania railroad depot to the Eagle Hotel, on Third street, near New, he was caught by three men. One of the number held his hands behind his back while another placed a handkerchief over his mouth, thus preventing him from defending himself or calling for assistance. The third party then robbed him of his wallet, containing upwards of eleven hundred dollars. Lydon is unable to describe any of the parties who committed the daring outrage.

MAN DROWNED.—The body of an unknown white man, aged about fifty years, was found in the Delaware river at Noble street wharf on Wednesday. The deceased was about five feet eight inches in height, with brown whiskers, and was dressed in black ribbed coat and pants, black under pants, two grey undershirts, and low shoes. The Coroner took charge of the body.

THE TRADE OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Board of Trade, in their thirty-sixth annual report, present many facts of interest to the public. From a perusal of this important work it appears that the value of foreign imports for 1865 were $5,645,755, and the exports $12,584,152. The following are some of the principal articles imported at this port during the year:—

Brimstone, tons	3,130	Molasses, bbls	2,900
Coffee, bags	24,151	Naval Stores, bbls	5,719
Fish, bbls	47,600	Oranges, boxes	35,250
Hides, number	25,256	Rice, pkgs	2,600
Iron, tons	2,870	Salt, sacks	124,800
Iron, bars	18,050	Salt, bus	303,150
Iron, bundles	20,100	Saltpetre, bags	3,500
Lead, pigs	17,169	Sugar, hhds	59,069
Lemons, boxes	20,800	Sugar, boxes	25,902
Logwood, tons	13,968	Sugar, bbls	4,727
Molasses, hhds	38,003	Sugar, bags	16,840

There were 18,418 bags of Laguayra coffee, 7600 of Rio de Janeiro, 58 of Cuba, 3 of Porto Rico, 260 of Jamaica, 2662 of Port au Prince, and 172 of Havana imported into this port during the year; making a total of 24,158 bags. Total hhds., 4; total tierces, 21; and barrels, 124.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of molasses at this port from foreign ports for the last two years:—

	1864. Hhds.	Tcs.	Bbls.
Cienfuegos	1,342	106	....
Cardenas	7,177	636	297
Matanza	11,694	1096	101
Trinidad	4,887	868	296
Havana	745	33	....
Sagua	5,334	805	705
English Island	2,195	63	47
Porto Rico	70	16	....
Remedios	1,464	77	40
Total	34,958	2755	1570

	1865. Hhds.	Tcs	Bbls
Cienfuegos	1,936	190	189
Caracbas	5,894	683	811
Matanza	14,049	1903	138
Trinidad	2,535	284	131
Havana	201	40	....
Sagua	2,521	251	44
English Island	2,966	56	93
Porto Rico	1,660	56	58
Remedios	1,531	304	56
Total	34,162	3338	1520

The imports of wool from January 1 to December 21, 1865, were:—From foreign ports, 53,982 bales; coastwise ports, 17,699 bales. Total bales, 71,681 Same time 1864, 135,870 bales.

The following are the receipts of cotton by water at this port for the year 1865:—

	Bales.		Bales.
South America	1406	Mobile	196
West Indies	886	Wilmington	332
Charleston	2628		
Savannah	3532	Total	11,966
New Orleans	3596		

COTTON—Week ending April 24, and previous:—

Port au Prince	160	South Carolina	439
Nassau	160	North Carolina	938
Texas	1192	Virginia	879
New Orleans	1505	Baltimore	103
Mobile	248	Railroad	1816
Florida	2635		
Savannah	2857	Total	12,869

From the following statement, it will be seen that the import of sugar during 1865 far exceeded that of the preceding years:—

	Boxes.	Hhds. & Tcs.	Bbls.	Bags.
Total, 1865	25,658	58,714	3933	16,840
" 1864	7,392	35,911	958	18,921
" 1863	11,904	43,055	3618	18,076

The following is a comparative statement of the import of foreign hides direct at the port of Philadelphia for the last four years:—

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Porto Cabello	67,600	42,915	19,594	5,886
Rio Grande	7,000	....	10,000	....
Pernambuco	5,314	15,733	6,787	....
Maracaibo	6,071	....	....	....
West Indies	897	1,455	414	316
African	5,544	6,258	9,725	....
Total	96,446	66,051	54,464	7,155

CHARGED WITH ARSON.—Edward J. Godown was arraigned before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, yesterday afternoon, upon the charge of having set fire to his store, located at Haverford road and Somerset street, Twenty-fourth Ward, on Sunday night, 6th inst., for the purpose of defrauding certain insurance companies out of a considerable amount of money.

Officer Fredericks, of the Sixteenth District police, sworn—I was passing along Haverford road on Sunday night, 6th instant, about twelve o'clock; heard a cracking of glass in the store of defendant; crossed over the street and found the building on fire; a colored man, who was passing the place at the time broke the door open.

James L. Moses sworn—I own the premises occupied by defendant; was formerly in partnership with him in the grocery business, the same kind that the prisoner is engaged in at the present time; our partnership commenced on the 27th of September, 1865; January 6, 1866, I sold out my interest to Godown; owe him a sum of money; gave a judgment note to cover it, calling for $578; was in the building on Saturday, the day before the fire, until 4 P. M.; in the room adjoining the store, doing carpenter work; had made considerable shavings; Mr. Godown came in and said he wanted them to barrel up; he used them for the purpose of bedding his horse; I own the permanent fixtures contained in the store; would consider the value of stock and movables at about $160.

Fire Marshal Blackburn sworn—The building occupied by Mr. Godown is a two-storied brick; he carried on the grocery business; have made a thorough examination of the premises; the fire had evidently been kindled against a door between the kitchen and store, shavings and saw-dust being used for the purpose; I should judge that the stock and fixtures contained in the store were worth about $250; had a conversation with Godown shortly after the fire; he said, under oath, that his stock and fixtures were worth about $900; at the time of the fire he told me that he had his judgment against Moses insured for $500 in the Fire Association, $1150 on stock and fixtures contained in the store in the New England Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.; Mr. Godown acknowledged that he was in his store between 9 and 10 o'clock on the night of the fire; when he left the doors and windows were all fastened.

James Williams sworn—I was formerly in the employ of defendant; was discharged on Friday, 4th inst; the stock of Godown at that time was probably worth $150.

William Heckman sworn—I went over to Godown's store on Tuesday after the fire for the insurance company to appraise the loss by fire; defendant refused to allow me to examine the store; I afterwards took a look through the place; should judge the stock was worth $100 before the fire took place.

Officer Geddes recalled—Godown told me some months ago that he was fearful that Moses would do his place some harm, and wanted me to keep a sharp lookout.

Godown was held in $1500 bail for trial at Court.

THE ALLEGED MURDERER.—Daniel O'Brian, charged with committing a murder in Springfield, Ill., had a further hearing before Alderman Beitler yesterday afternoon. The requisition from the authorities of that State was produced at the hearing. It is alleged that O'Brian murdered a man named Stewart, with whom he worked on a farm. It seems that on the 27th of April he left the premises, and on the morning of the 28th, it is alleged, he was seen with a revolver and his arm was bloody. Soon after this the body of the murdered man was found. The prisoner did not deny that he worked with Stewart, but declares that he knew nothing about the murder. He said he was willing to return to Illinois and stand trial. O'Brian was handed over to an officer from Springfield, who will carry him back to the above-named State.

SHOPLIFTER COMMITTED.—Robert Barney, alias Robert Burk, who stated that he resided in the rear of No. 711 Shippen street, was charged yesterday afternoon with the larceny of a number of pairs of boots and shoes from the auction store of J. B. Myers & Co., Market street, near Third. Barney says that he pawned the stolen goods. He was held in $1000 bail to answer at court, by Alderman Butler.

UNSUCCESSFUL.—Some time during Wednesday night or yesterday morning an attempt was made to enter the dry-goods store of Kahn & Co., Poplar street, above Tenth, by forcing open a rear door. The burglar-alarm attached to the door was sprung, and the noise made by it frightened the burglars.

ACCIDENT.—Joseph Mossey fell off a dray which he was driving, at Front and Lombard streets, about 7 o'clock last evening. The wheels passed over his left leg, crushing it badly. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.—Bridget McFadden had a hearing yesterday afternoon, before Alderman Beitler, charged with the larceny of a one dollar bill, the property of Mrs. Rebecca Ansham. She was committed.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT
TO BE GIVEN AT
CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
May 28, 1866.

125,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
VALUED AT $492,575·25,
WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS
INCLUDING
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

Number of Tickets Issued, 500,000.

PRICE, $1·00 EACH.

This is the greatest inducement ever offered to the public, one ticket of every four drawing a prize.

The following prizes are a few among the many to be drawn. For full list see circulars:—

1 Gift, in Greenbacks			$50,000
1 do	do		10,000
1 do	do		5,000
1 do	do		4,000
1 do	do		3,000
1 do	do		2,000
25 do	do	$1000 each	25,000
10 do	do	$500 each	10,000
20 do	do	$50 each	1,000
1 do	Residence No. 682 Wabash avenue		10,000
1 do	do	Lake street	5,000
1 do	do	No. 37 Newberry street	5,000
5 do	Cottages, on Fulton, near Paulina st		10,000
2 do	do	No. 160 W. Liberty and No. 587 W. Indiana streets	6,000
3 do	do	in good locality	9,000
10 do	City Lots, $500 each		5,000

The drawing will take place after the Concert on the stage of the Opera House, where 10,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same. All purchasers and agents will be supplied with correct lists of drawings as soon as published. Parties holding tickets will retain them until after the drawing, and if their number appears in the list of drawn numbers, they will forward their ticket immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or moneys. Tickets are for sale at principal Hotels, Book and Music stores in the city and at our office, No. 133 DEARBORN Street. Price $1 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

Good and reliable Agents wanted in every city, town, and village in the United States, to whom great inducements are offered. References required.

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:—

WE WILL SEND

5 Tickets to one address for				$4·50
10	do	do	do	9·00
20	do	do	do	17·50
30	do	do	do	26·25
40	do	do	do	35·00
50	do	do	do	43·50
And 100	do	do	do	85·00

In every case send the name and post office address of each separate subscriber.

Money by draft, post office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,
No. 133 DEARBORN Street,
Chicago, Ill.,
Post Office Drawer 5913.

The proprietor will donate to the Lincoln and Douglas Monument Fund $2000; also, there will be $2000 reserved from the person drawing the $50,000 prize, for the same purpose.

Tickets for sale at the principal Hotels, and at the Music Store of Charles Trumpler, at the S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

General Agents for Maryland and Delaware.

S. C. COLLINS & CO.,
No 210 W. FOURTH Street,
Wilmington, Del.

References—Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, ex-Senator of Minnesota; Hon. G. W. Lawrence, M. C. of Pa.; Hon. Alex. Randall, ex-Gov. of Wis.; Hon. Wm. Montgomery, ex-M. C. of Pa.; Hon. Major Dan. Mace, ex-M. C. of Ind.; Hon. Ira J. Laycock, of Kansas; Hon. Wm. Leffingwell, Lyons, Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Minn.; Jacob Forsythe, Agt. M. S. R. R., Chicago, Ill.; M. Kronberg & Co., Importers of Watches, Chicago; Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, Louisiana.

N. B.—Editors of country papers are authorized to act as our agents, and they will be allowed full commission on all tickets ordered, whether for themselves or other parties, who may order through them. Proposals for inserting this advertisement requested. 5 4

CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT STREET between Twelfth and Thirteenth.
GEO. HOLMES & O. H. HESS.....Managers
Brief Season, commencing
MONDAY EVENING, May 21,
OF ENGLISH OPERA, PANTOMIME, BALLET, AND by the celebrated
MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA,
HOLMAN OPERA TROUPE,
comprising all the
WONDERFUL YOUTHFUL ARTISTS
who have become throughout the country the recognized ideals of
ARTISTIC GRACE, BEAUTY, AND CULTURED TALENT,
combining in their performance the most captivating FRESHNESS, VIVACITY, ORIGINALITY, VERSATILITY, AND ARTISTRY.
The sale of secured seats will commence at the Music Store of CHARLES W. A. TRUMPLER, Southeast corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, on Saturday morning, May 19.
Admission.....50 cents
Reserved seats.....75 cents
No extra charge for securing in advance
MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 25 cents admission. 5 16 6

PERELLI'S AMATEUR ITALIAN OPERA, CONCERT HALL,
LAST AND GALA NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 19,
LA FAVORITA.
MR. PERELLI as FERNANDO,
with Mrs. Davis, Miss Poole, Mr. A. R. Taylor, Mr. Angier, and Mr. Engelke in the remainder of the cast.
SINGLE TICKETS.....$2·00
To be had at Mr. Perelli's Rooms, No. 1226 CHESNUT Street, TO-DAY, from 2½ to 4 P. M., and on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 18 and 19, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Subscription tickets at this performance will be taken up at the door. 5 17 3t

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A GREAT WORK OF ART,
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
F. GABRYLEWITZ'S
PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1305 CHESNUT Street.
Cammarana's Great Historical Picture of the SACKING OF ALTAMURA,
BY CARDINAL RUFFO, IN 1799.
Painted by order of the Italian Government.
The Picture will be engraved by JOHN SARTAIN.
For a full description of this extraordinary production, we refer to the printed details in the Gallery.
Admission to the Gallery 25 cents. 4 21 1m

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH AND CHESNUT Streets.
THE CAROLINA TWINS,
Willie and Christina, aged 18 years,
JOINED TOGETHER AT THEIR BIRTH.
VISITED BY CROWDS DAILY.
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD.
Day Levees and Receptions, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Evening Concerts commence at 8.
"The Twins" are educated and refined; their voices of the sweetest character.
Admission, 25 cents Day and Evening. Reserved Seats to Evening Concert, 50 cents. 5 18 3t

FRANK DREW'S FAREWELL AND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT,
AT THE NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE,
HIS LAST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA,
SATURDAY EVENING, May 19,
THREE PIECES,
FRANK DREW in Burlesques, Songs, and Dances.
Handy Andy, Camille, and Irish Emigrant,
FRANK DREW in the three pieces.
Seats can be secured at the Box Office. 5 17 3t

MONDAY NIGHT,
AS YOU LIKE IT
NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE,
The beautiful English comedienne,
MISS LUCY RUSHTON,
First Appearance in Philadelphia.
MISS LUCY RUSHTON as ROSALIND,
Pronounced by the English press "A wonderful impersonation."
Box Book open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. 5 17 3t

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager
Doors open at 7:15. Curtain rises at 8.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 18,
BENEFIT
OF
EDWIN ADAMS.
EDWIN ADAMS
EDWIN ADAMS.
A GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
To commence with O'Keefe's favorite drama, in five acts, entitled
WILD OATS.
WILD OATS.
WILD OATS.
WILD OATS.
Rover.....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS will recite the favorite poem,
SHERIDAN'S RIDE.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE.
To conclude with the poem or play,
DREAMS OF DELUSION.
DREAMS OF DELUSION.
DREAMS OF DELUSION.
Sir Bernard.....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS
Both pieces will be given with
A POWERFUL CAST.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 19,
SECOND EDWIN ADAMS MATINEE.
SECOND EDWIN ADAMS MATINEE.
Last performance of THE DEAD HEART.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 18,
BENEFIT
OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear on this occasion in his
GREAT ASSUMPTION
OF
CARDINAL RICHELIEU.
In Bulwer's historical play, in five acts, of
RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY.
De Mauprat.....Mr. Charles Barron
Baradas.....Mr. J. H. Taylor
SATURDAY—A DOUBLE BILL.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as SHYLOCK and PETRUCHIO.
MONDAY, fourteenth night of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 18,
BENEFIT
OF
MRS. THAYER.
THE MISCHIEVOUS BOY.
Little Pickle.....Miss C. Jefferson
With songs and burlesque.
Miss Pickle.....Mrs. Thayer
POCAHONTAS.
Powhatan.....J. Lewis Baker
John Smith.....Owen Marlowe
Wiskovenda.....Mrs. Thayer
NIUK OF THE WOODS.
Jibbenainosay.....E. L. Tilton
SATURDAY—Testimonial to FRANK DREW.
MONDAY—MISS LUCY RUSHTON.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Engagement of
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY,
the Philadelphia favorite.
TWO GRAND BALLETS.
Mr. GEORGE W. SMITH and Ballet Troupe.
POWERFUL ATTRACTION EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE EASTERLY, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE
OFFERS
PRESTON COAL,
Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,
Egg and Stove sizes at $6·75 per Ton
ALSO, THE GENUINE
EAGLE VEIN COAL
Same sizes, same price.
A Superior Quality of
LEHIGH COAL
Constantly on hand. Egg and Stove sizes at $7·50, delivered to any part of the city, entirely free of slate and dirt.
I advise my friends, and the public generally, to lay in their coming winter's supply now, as the price is as low as it will be, and as there is a prospect of an advance soon. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street.
EMPORIUM,
No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. [4 17 rp

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6§

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size, $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6·00. All other sizes $7·00.
All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 § No. 1, 4 MARKET Street.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 1 1

FINANCIAL.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 5

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.
STOCKS bought and sold on commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. [4 25 1m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET
1 17 4p

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7·30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GROCERIES.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1. AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cent Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1866.

The Conditions Requisite for Free Institutions.

MR. DISRAELI, in closing the debate in the British House of Commons against the Reform bill, charged that that measure was conceived in the spirit of the American Constitution, and not in that of the English Constitution. He said he did not revile American institutions; on the contrary, he approved them, because they were adapted to the country where they were established; but he affirmed that "none of the conditions exist in England which exist in America and make those institutions flourish so eminently there." What those conditions are he proceeded to set forth by saying that "if he could see a great body of intelligent men in possession of cultivated land, and behind an illimitable district, where the landless might become landowners, then he should see men to whom might be intrusted the responsibility of sovereign powers.

Mr. DISRAELI's idea seems to be that free institutions 'flourish so eminently" in America because we have here such an "illimitable district" of unoccupied land, where the landless can become landholders. Unfortunately for this theory, those States in our Union where American institutions flourish most preeminently, where the exercise of the right of suffrage is the most widely extended, and republican principles are the most thoroughly and successfully carried out in the laws and customs of society, are those States which are the most densely populated, and where there are no "illimitable districts" of unoccupied lands. Massachusetts has a population of 157 to the square mile—a density exceeding that of Scotland, and verging on to that of England—and she has no large bodies of wild or unoccupied lands. She has large cities and densely populated villages in her midst, and the great mass of her people support themselves by handicrafts of various sorts rather than by agricultural pursuits. She is as essentially a manufacturing community as England is. According to Mr. DISRAELI's theory, therefore, the conditions for the successful application of American principles are wanting in Massachusetts, and we ought to behold the attempt to apply them there attended by some of those fearful consequences which he anticipates from the attempt to apply them in England. As a matter of fact, however, we see nothing of the kind. We find her, on the contrary, to be one of the best governed and most prosperous commonwealths in the world. The most perfect equality of rights prevails among her citizens; and, instead of abusing those rights and running into wild and licentious excesses, they use them wisely and for the public good. We might rest the entire refutation of the English Tory theory of republicanism upon the single test of Massachusetts.

What England wants to make American institutions possible is not land, but an intelligent and virtuous common people. The way to get that is to take off the heavy burdens, which are imposed in the interest of aristocracy, and which crush the people down. Abolish the connection between Church and State, diffuse the blessings of education among the masses, do away with the enormous expenses of royalty, and the English people would soon be fit for self-government, if they are not now.

General Grant on the Reorganization of the Army.

THE long delay of Congress in agreeing upon some bill for the reorganization of the army has led General GRANT to address a communication to Secretary STANTON upon the subject, which contains some very pertinent suggestions. He alludes to the unusual rapidity with which settlements are springing up in the great interior district west of the Missouri, and to the necessity of protection being afforded to the people against the attacks of the Indians, in the following words:—

"At the present time settlements are springing up with unusual rapidity in the district of country between the Missouri river and the Pacific Ocean, where heretofore the Indians were left in undisputed possession. Emigrants are pushing to those settlements and to the gold fields of the Rocky Mountains by every available highway. The people flocking to those regions are citizens of the United States, and entitled to the protection of the Government. They are developing the resources of the country, to its great advantage, thus making it our interest as well as our duty to give them military protection. This makes a much greater force west of the Mississippi necessary than was ever heretofore required."

The General also alludes to the necessity of still maintaining a military force in the States lately in rebellion. His views upon this topic will meet with general approval. He says—

"A small military force is required in all the States lately in rebellion, and it cannot be foreseen that this force will not be required for some time to come. It is to be hoped that this force will not be necessary to enforce the laws, either State or national. But the difference of sentiment engendered by the great war which has raged for four years, will make the presence of a military force necessary to give a feeling of security to the people; all classes disposed to obey the laws of the country will feel this alike."

He then remarks that the Government has been compelled to retain some portion of the volunteer force in service; that all the white volunteers are so dissatisfied, believing that their contract has been violated by their retention after the war was over, that they are of no use, and might as well be discharged at once.

The colored volunteer, he says, has an equal right to claim his discharge, but has not done so; and he suggests whether existing laws warrant the retention of this force, even if they are content to remain.

The General then comments upon the army bill which passed the Senate some weeks ago, and to which he gives his hearty assent.

We trust that this letter will serve to draw the attention of Congress to this very important subject, and to secure immediate action upon it. It is of the highest national importance that the vast number of emigrants who are now flocking to our new territories, and who are developing the great mineral resources of those distant regions, should receive ample protection. The recent massacre in Arizona is proof of the necessity of a larger force, at least in that Territory.

The Passage of the British Reform Bill.

WHEN the vote on the second reading of the Reform bill was considered in the House of Commons, there must have ensued a scene at once exciting and amusing. The spicy account which we give below will give an idea of the tumult which the report of the tellers created. The scene reminds us strongly of the arrival of the four Pickwickians at Eatonsville. The moment the crowd saw them a wild cheer broke forth. The "Buff" and the "Blue" interests combined, and shouted their welcome like madmen. Neither, however, had the dimmest appreciation of what they might be cheering for. So it was in the Commons. The applause was unanimous, each party, however, having a special cause for joy. The Tories cheered because they thought that so small a majority as five would compel the Ministers to resign, and be a defeat for the bill. The ministerial benches cheered because they considered that even so small a vote was satisfactory, and was a triumph. The disaffected of the Government, headed by Mr. LOWE, cheered because they thought that their treachery had ousted GLADSTONE, while the BRIGHT men cheered because they thought that their influence had passed the bill. A sort of mutual admiration society was organized, and all bowed down before the ballot and worshipped it as the peculiar tutelary deity. We append the description, as given in the *Scotsman:*—

"THE LEADER OF THE ADULLAMITES.—The tellers range themselves in due form and order. Mr. BRAND, with the paper in his hand, on his left Mr. ADAM, next him Lord STANLEY, and then Earl GROSVENOR. They bow and walk up the floor, and again make due obeisance to the the Chair. Then Mr. BRAND, in loud, distinct, and manly tones, reads:—Ayes to the right, 318; noes to the left, 313. Hardly had the words left his lips than there arose a wild, raging, madbrained shout from floor and gallery, such as has never been heard in the present House of Commons. Dozens of half-frantic Tories stood up in their seats, madly swayed their hats, and hurrahed at the very top of their voices. Strangers in both galleries clapped their hands. The Adullamites on the ministerial benches, carried away by the delirium of the moment, waved their hats in sympathy with the Opposition, and cheered as loud as any. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in his speech had politely performed the operation of "holding the candle to"—Lucifer; and he, the prince of the revolt, the leader, instigator, and prime mover of the conspiracy, stood up in the excitement of the moment, flushed, triumphant, and avenged. His hair, brighter than silver, shone and glistened in the brilliant light. His complexion had deepened into something like bishop's purple. His small, regular, and almost womanlike features, always insolent with intelligence, now mantled with liveliest pleasure. He took off his hat, waved it in wide and triumphant circles over the heads of the very men who had just gone into the lobby against him. Revenge is sweet to clever and ambitious men, who have been neglected and humiliated by their political chiefs. It was sweet to the terrible Cornet of horse when he thundered against WALPOLE; it was sweet to Fox when he thundered against Lord NORTH, to CANNING when he thundered against FOX, to PEEL when he thwarted CANNING, to DISRAELI when he sent his shafts at PEEL, to GLADSTONE when he avenged his chief, and helped to upset the administration of which DISRAELI was virtually the leader. The spectacle of Mr. LOWE waving his hat last night was a caution to prime ministers how they neglect and pass over men of genius. There he stood, that usually cold, undemonstrative, intellectual, white-headed, red-faced, venerable-looking archconspirator, shouting himself hoarse, like the ringleader of schoolboys at a successful barring-out, and amply repaid at that moment for all Skye-terrier witticisms, and any amount of popular obloquy."

The Union Party in Missouri.

THE Republican Executive Committee of Missouri has issued a ringing address to the Union party in that State, urging upon it immediate and thorough organization in every county and township, the complete registry of its voters, and a full preparation for the approaching campaign.

The history of the Union organization of Missouri is one of great triumphs in the face of great difficulties. Beginning in 1860 with a mere handful of adherents—Mr. LINCOLN's total vote that year in the State was only 17,000—it advanced with steady and rapid strides, until it completely revolutionized the politics of the State, adopting a free Constitution and electing a full complement of State officers, and giving Mr. LINCOLN a majority of some 40,000 in 1864.

Since the close of the war, an immense number of Rebel soldiers have returned to the State, which has encouraged the opposition to make a desperate effort to recover its lost power. The contest bids fair to be an unusually exciting one, but we are confident that the party which won freedom for the State will still continue to shape its destinies.

NO REBELS TO BE APPOINTED TO WEST POINT OR TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.—The Senate has shut the door against the appointment of Cadets to West Point or to the Naval Academy, from among persons who served in the Rebel army. Mr. DOOLITTLE vainly tried to put in a saving clause in favor of those who had been "forced" into the Rebel service, but Mr. FESSENDEN sensibly suggested that in that case it would be found that all had been forced in.

"METHINKS THERE BE SIX RICHMONDS IN THE FIELD."—The appearance of PETER the Hermit caused a host of crusaders to spring into life. The firm attitude of King ARTHUR surrounded him with a myriad of patriotic Saxons. One LUTHER caused the Reformation; and one NAPOLEON, on his return from Elba, resurrected a million patriots in France. And all of these great originators of a change, the reversers of the wheel of custom, and illuminators of a new era, risked their lives and reputations to secure their end, and many of them fell, after seeing their triumph, victims to the prejudices which they had sought to overcome. Truly, "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church." And the ruin of one man's fame has venerated his age.

Such thoughts as these probably flooded the mind of SCOVEL the Great, of Camden, when he bolted the Republican nomination. He was tired of the idle and degrading subserviency of party pledges. He deprecated and despised the trammels of a caucus, and considered the whole fabric of American politics an Augean stable, which he would cleanse. Why should he hesitate because of the contumely which would follow the originator of what honorable men had been accustomed through habit to consider dishonorable? Did not Admiral COLIGNY die for a principle, yet his fame is bright. Did not CRANMER's *dexter* perish in the flames, yet he is honored? And why should not he, SCOVEL, sacrifice himself to the inauguration of a new political code of morality, even if he did sink beneath the indignation of the slaves of the ring?

He would be a "mountain partridge," and rise like the Phœnix from his ashes. From his example a thousand SCOVELS would arise, and reform the earth and purify the foul air of canfuses. "The blood of a SCOVEL would be the seed of partisan secession."

If the great JAMES argued thus (and who can doubt, when he marks the lofty tone of sublime martyrdom which pervades the effusions of the SCONEL pen?), then has he been a prophet, and possibly the son of a prophe. As it he had been a single mushroom seed sown in the evening, we find in the morning a score of fellow-mushrooms covering the field. In April SCOVEL scorns all the claims of what men are accustomed (by habit) to call honor; in May the pod has been wafted as far as Connecticut and, benold, the Senate of that State boasts three SCOVELS. If the reform spreads in arithmetical ratio, by the time our Legislature meets in January, a majority will be composed of "bolters." It will be difficult to persuade a candidate to accept of a regular nomination if the custom continues to increase. And what a noble position does the juvenile father of the defection occupy! We have referred to LUTHER, but LUTHER inaugurated a moral reformation, while SCOVEL will have inoculated the whole land with a new political religion. What was the German Reformer or the Eastern MAHOMMED to compare with him? True, his enemies may say that he was urged to the great work by his hatred and jealousy of Mr. CATTELL, but was not LUTHER urged on by contempt for the priests who sold indulgencies? Was not his incentive a personal one? and did not this motive resemble that of SCOVEL? and are they not both on an equality?

But the SCOVEL reformation is progressing far faster than that of LUTHER. The latter had but one MELANCTHON, but the former has already received the aid of three unknown State Senators in Connecticut. Truly our first exclamation at seeing the conduct of this lovely trio was the quotation of RICHARD III—'Methinks there be six Richmonds in the field." America now boasts of four SCOVELS. Whether the fructifying power of the great "Partridge" will continue at the present prolific rate, aided by the sunny smiles of official favor, we know not; but we hope, for the country's good, that the feeble impotency of old age will speedily fall upon his doctrines and prevent an increase of converts to this modern scheme of a political renovator, or, as some would unkindly term him, political renegade.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Gas Works have officially notified Councils that they are ready to open their books to any authorized investigation, but institute several legal quibbles because of non-notification and the absence of an invitation to meet with the Committee. They add:—

"The necessary increase in the price of gas is less in proportion than the increased price of most, if not all, the comforts and necessaries of life; and the Board would respectfully request the opportunity to demonstrate to Councils that, by their prudent management, and the strictest economy and system in the administration of the Trust, they have been able to supply gas to our citizens at the lowest possible price, and at a less figure than that furnished by any private or public corporation in the United States, excepting in cities, such as Pittsburg, lying in or near the bituminous coal-fields."

They also give us a very satisfactory outline of the power of the Board. Having thus expressed their willingness, we hope that all the petty interruptions heretofore thrown in the way of the committee will be discontinued, and the secret doors be opened for the entrance of Colonel PAGE and his associates. The objections of the Board were being construed by the public as admission of their guilt, and of a fear to have the records of their stewardship investigated. If, however, their message to Councils was made in good faith, and they will carry it out in deeds as well as words, they have an opportunity of showing themselves honest citizens and worthy public servants. But whether the trust has been managed rightly or wrongly, the people have demanded that they know the details. We hope in another week to hear that Colonel PAGE has accomplished his well-tried efforts and commenced to audit the accounts.

RECONSTRUCTION.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. WADE submitted an amendment to the Reconstruction amendment of the Constitution lately passed by the House. Mr. WADE's amendment provides that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws; that no class of persons, as to the right of any of whom to suffrage discrimination shall be made, shall be included in the basis of representation, unless such discrimination be in virtue of impartial qualification, founded on intelligence or property, or because of allegiance, or for participation in rebellion or other crimes; and that the public debt of the United States shall be inviolable, and not subject to taxation by the States; while all debts or obligations which have been or may hereafter be incurred in aid of insurrection or of war against the United States, and claims for compensation for loss of involuntary or servile labor shall not be assured nor paid by any State nor by the United States.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.—Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, yesterday reported a bill to the Senate prohibiting, under a penalty of $5000, the carrying of nitro-glycerine upon steamships, cars, vessels or wagons, carrying passengers; also punishing the violation of this law, when death results, with not less than ten years imprisonment. A vessel at sea, supposed to have been laden with this destructive compound, recently exploded, sending all on board to the bottom.

☞ Excuse a little inconvenience arising from the alterations and improvements going on in our Store. It is more than compensated for by the EXTRA BARGAINS we give our customers, as we want to reduce our stock to avoid its removal out of the way of the workmen. The Finest Ready-Made Clothing in the city, and the largest assortment to select from. Piece Goods to make to order.
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OAK HALL,
SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

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FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

☞ THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAW.

GRAND OPENING OF THE
National Union Johnson Club
OF PHILADELPHIA,
AT THE
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ON
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 19.

THE NATIONAL UNION JOHNSON CLUB of this city will inaugurate its organization, at the
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
SATURDAY EVENING, THE 19th INST.,
COMMENCING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Addresses will be made by
HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE,
SENATOR FROM WISCONSIN;
HON. EDGAR COWAN,
SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA.
HON. D. S. NORTON,
SENATOR FROM MINNESOTA.
HON. EX-GOVERNOR RANDALL,
OF WISCONSIN.
HON. COLUMBUS DELANO,
OF OHIO.
HON. GREEN CLAY SMITH,
OF KENTUCKY.
HON. N. CONWAY,
LATE OF KANSAS.
HON. GREEN ADAMS,
OF KENTUCKY.

The Music will be by the
LIBERTY CORNET BAND.

The Parquet will be reserved UNTIL EIGHT O'CLOCK for gentlemen who are accompanied by ladies, but the seats will not be secured.

BY ORDER OF THE CLUB.
HENRY SIMONS, President.
GEORGE MARTIN, Secretary. [5 17 3t

☞ SERVICES FOR THE SABBATH IN THE NEW SOUTHWESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of TWENTIETH and FITZWATER Streets, will be as follows:—
In the morning at 10½ o'clock, preaching by Rev. J. F. YOUNG, of Waynesburg. In the afternoon at 3½ by Rev. F. L. ROBBINS, of Green Hill Church, and in the evening at 8, by Rev. Dr. MARCH, of Clinton Street Church. 5 19 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MISS ANNA E DICKINSON,
WILL SPEAK, BY INVITATION
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 18,
SUBJECT:—"MY POLICY."
This is Miss Dickinson's most popular lecture, and is said to have created the greatest enthusiasm in the West, where she has been for several months past addressing immense audiences on "My Policy;" or the Johnsonian dogma of Reconstruction. So great was the demand for its repetition that she was compelled to decline innumerable invitations.
Tickets for sale at T. B. PUGH'S Bookstore, S. W. corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets. Box sheet open until 9 P. M. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Admission 25 cents. 5 12 4p

☞ NOTICE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the
FREIGHT DEPARTMENT
Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.
All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore at No. 320 CHESNUT Street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.
Call Books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No. 320 CHESNUT Street.
4 30 4p JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—
ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.
There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.
For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
PROF. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

☞ FAIR TO SECURE A HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The ladies of EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH would respectfully solicit Donations in Money, Flowers, Useful and Fancy Articles, for the above object. Donations may be sent to Mrs. T. W. Simpers, No. 408 Catharine street; Mrs. D. A. Bowen, No. 815 S. Second street; and Mrs. Charles Thompson, No. 1216 S. Second street.
The Fair will be held at Concert Hall, commencing June 11, 1866. 5 3 20t

☞ REV. T. B. MILLER, M. D., WILL deliver a Lecture THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 18, at 8 o'clock, in Scott M. E. Church, EIGHTH street, above Tasker. Subject—"Botany, with the Medical Virtues of Flowers and Herbs." Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the Door.
For the Benefit of the Old Folks' Home. 1t*

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
AND
OUR YOUNG FOLKS,
FOR JUNE, 1866.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

Offers a fine variety of interesting articles. "In the Hemlocks" by the author of "The Snow Walkers" in the "Atlantic" for March, is a paper of curious knowledge and freshness.
The concluding account of the "Last Days of Walter Savage Landor" contains several Letters by the old poet, some relating to our late war,—and much interesting anecdote.
"The Passages from Hawthorne's Note Books" continue the charming narrative of his life at Brook Farm.
Mrs. Stowe relates the story of a nameless New England Saint.
"A Pioneer Editor" is a valuable biographical sketch of Dr. Bailey, of the "National Era."
"Doctor Johns" is concluded, and another instalment of "Griffith Gaunt" is given.
Other interesting prose articles; characteristic poems by J. G. Whittier, H. W. Longfellow, and E. C. Stedman; and some very full and interesting critical notices of new books, make a number of great attractiveness.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Contains an unusual number and variety of articles suited to the season:—"The Violets' Lesson," by Susan E. Dickinson; "the First May Flowers," by Kate Putnam; "Spring Song," by Rose Terry; "The Dew Fairies," by Margaret T. Canby; and another article of the capital series, "The Four Seasons," by Lucretia P. Hale.
"The Little Southerners," by Mrs. Edward A. Walker; "A Tennessee Farm House," by J. T. Trowbridge; a charming article on "Sea Life," by the author of "The Seven Little Sisters;" "Mother Magpie's Mischief," one of Mrs. Stowe's exquisite stories; and another part of the wonderful "Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life," render this number of OUR YOUNG FOLKS full of remarkably interesting reading, while there is the usual attraction of Rebuses, Charades, Puzzles, and Our Letter-Box.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY is 35 cents a number; $4 00 a year.
OUR YOUNG FOLKS is 20 cents a number; $2 00 a year.
ATLANTIC MONTHLY and OUR YOUNG FOLKS, $5 00 a year.
A Liberal Discount to Clubs.

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THE SOUTH SINCE THE WAR. By Sidney Andrews. 1 vol. 16mo. $2 00.
THE MASQUERADE, and other Poems. By John G. Saxe. 1 vol. 16mo. $1 75.
LUCY ARLYN. By J. T. Trowbridge. 1 vol. 12mo. $2 25.
Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

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NOW READY,
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GODEY, 20 CENTS. YOUNG FOLKS, 15 CTS.
AND ALL THE OTHER MAGAZINES AT NET PRICES.

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A large number of NEW NOVELS, in paper or cloth covers, suitable for summer reading, just received.
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The above Company has lately been organized with extensive and valuable Silver Mines in the celebrated White Pine Mining District, Lander county, Nevada.
Parties desiring to invest in a *bona fide*, legitimate Mining Company, where the subscribers to the Working Capital Stock receive the largest share of the earnings, and are guaranteed a large interest on their money, are invited to examine the Prospectus of this Company, which may be obtained at the office, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.
The Mines are now being worked, and machinery will be erected at once.
Subscriptions received at the office or by mail, addressed to the Secretary, Post Office Box 1902 Philadelphia. 5 16 wfm3t 4p

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This Company organized on a permanent basis, with Dr. Courtaret the celebrated French Chemist, in charge of its Laboratory, is prepared to furnish its DISINFECTING FLUIDS for sick rooms, nurseries, urinals, water closets, privies, cesspools, sewers, gutters, ships, railroads, hospitals, prisons and public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal and fat-boiling establishments; all kinds of manures (*immensely* increasing the value of the latter to every farmer) and wherever poisonous and offensive gases exist. These agents are deodorizers, antiseptics, antiputrescents, and disinfectants in the scientific meaning of the words. They remove noxious gases and odors by chemical principles—leaving in their places *healthful air;* they are DESTROYERS, and *not merely absorbents* of poisonous gases—not injurious to utensils in which they are used. The attention of medical and scientific men is directed to these disinfectants. Attached are testimonials in favor of this great discovery, which, with hundreds of others, can be seen at the Company's office.
DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 30, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—It is all it is represented to be. We have made many trials of disinfectants, but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors. T. ROESSEL & CO.
NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—We pronounce it without exception to be the best we have ever known. Its effect upon every matter is complete and instantaneous. C. A. STETSON, Astor House.
N. B. These Disinfectants are used by the scavengers, under the direction of the Sanitary Police of the Metropolitan Health Department, New York.
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CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
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No. 53 South THIRD Street,
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LONDON GOSSIP.

LETTER FROM MRS. ANNA CORA MOWATT RITCHIE.

The Rival Opera Houses—Prima Donne—Signor Mario's Triumphs over Time—Patti—Her Gifts from the Emperor of the French and the King of Italy—Haymarket—New Surrey—Lyceum—The Prince of Wales—Amusing Mistake and Betrayal to Fechter—Authorship Fashionable Among Royalty—The Persecuted Mrs. Yelverton—Her Readings—Large Remuneration—Her Defense by the Editor of "The Cosmopolitan," and its Result—Plan of New York at the World's Fair—Ringsley's Lectures on Superstition and Science—Mr S. C. Hall's "Art Journal"—Rejuvenation of Miss Burdett Coutts through Madame Rachel.

LONDON, May 6.—Every one who comes to London during the "season" must go to the opera, however insensible his ears may be to sweet sounds; every one who lives in London without going to the opera is not supposed to have been anywhere. The rival opera houses have had such an equal start in the race for popular favor that the fashionables are unable to decide at which their diamonds can be displayed to most advantage. Mesdemoiselles Lucca and Orgeni, and the Viennese Madame Vilda are the brilliant luminaries at Covent Garden. Madame Vilda has just made her debut as Norma—a daring attempt when the *great Norma* is breathing the same atmosphere—but, although the *debutante's* acting lacked the pathos and fire and beauty of Grisi's personation, the almost phenomenal splendor of her voice achieved a success. Signor Mario has never been a greater favorite—has never created a deeper impression than this season. It might well be supposed that the years which have brought his powers to their fullest maturity must, in the natural course of events, commence to destroy them; but such is his marvellous skill as an artist, that he converts his very losses into beauties. A striking instance of this dexterity was afforded in the third act of *La Favorita*, where "Fernando" breaks his sword and throws the fragments at the king's feet. His whispering between his teeth "*Ferche tu sei il Re*" was more effective in its withering sarcasm than could have been the loudest declamation of the passage. In brief, Mario's singing has lost none of its inspiration, and if some of the melodious fulness of his voice is gone he evinces increased power to enchain, to electrify his audience, and to stir it to wild bursts of rapture. He is a living illustration that even a singer, whose delicate organ is so easily injured, when he is a true artist, can triumph over time.

At Her Majesty's Theatre, Mad'lle Titiens is the star, and stands high in favor with the public. The young English tenor, Mr. Hohler, has been warmly received; but the critics are not yet willing to pronounce upon the rank to which he is entitled.

The manager of Covent Garden has secured Patti to compete with the illustrious Grisi. Patti, with the dewy roses of youth on her brow, with her fresh, delicious voice—her *naïve*, girlish acting—her *bonhomie* and *insouciance*. There is such an indescribable charm, such a magnetism in the atmosphere which surrounds youth and peach-down beauty, and a lyric in its natural gushing, that the contest is hardly a fair one.

The Emperor of the French has just presented Patti with a magnificent pair of earrings of pearls, rubies and diamonds, upon the occasion of her fete. The King of Italy, who has no more ear for music than Dr. Johnson had, and regards it as much in the light of a nuisance, possesses, however, a most discerning eye for beauty, and lately testified his admiration for the fair Prima Donna by sending her the Cross of St. Maurice, to be given to her brother-in-law and able manager, M. Maurice Strakosch.

All the theatres are seeing palmy days. The success of the sparkling new comedy, *The Favorite of Fortune*, by Westland Marston, at the Haymarket, has been fully confirmed. The cast is very strong, as the powerful Ha market company can make any cast. Mr. Sothern evinces talents which he has not had an opportunity of displaying in his former personation, and Buckstone, as "Tom Sutherland," delights the audience—a feat of his to which we are almost too well accustomed for it to be noted.

At the New Surrey, Miss Avonia Jones (Mrs. G. V. Brooke) has been playing "Leah" this week with very marked success. The critics are loud in her praise. The character of the Jewish maiden is particularly suited to her. She looks the part superbly, and acts it with great power.

Fechter has revived his peculiar version of *Hamlet* at the Lyceum, after giving *The Master of Ravenswood* a long run. There is a most amusing incident connected with one of its last representations—an incident which seems to testify that although royalty, all the world over, is aspiring to authorship, his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales is not particularly conversant with the most renowned authors of his own country. *The Master of Ravenswood* is a version, by Dickens and Palgrave Simpson, of Walter Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor." After the play the Prince of Wales sent for Fechter to compliment him upon the performance, and remarked, very confidently: "I suppose it is a *translation from the French*, or *is it something of your own?*" Although his Royal Highness was so little acquainted with the English Sir Walter, he seems to be quite aware how largely England is indebted to France for her plays.

Apropos of royal authorship, Napoleon the Third has set the fashion, and made authorship a Court pastime by his "Life of Cæsar," a history so ably and eloquently written, that it is difficult to believe it to be the production of an Emperor. The Empress is also engaged in literary labors. The Queen of England is writing a series of essays, which are to be published. Her daughter, the Crown Princess of Prussia, is occupied upon a history of German Princes. Otho, ex-King of Greece, is consoling himself by translating the Iliad of Homer. His father, Louis, ex-King of Bavaria, is completing a new volume of poems. King John of Saxony has just issued his third and last volume of Dante's "Divina Comedia," which he has translated into German. Omar Pacha is writing a life of "Alexander the Great." Royalty seems suddenly to have discovered the great truth that there is no sceptre so potent as the pen.

The readings of the persecuted Mrs. Yelverton, given at Willis' Rooms, have been an unequivocal success. The sympathy felt by the public for a woman whose marriage in Scotland, and then in Ireland, according to the forms of the Catholic Church, has been pronounced invalid, and whose husband had the sanction of law in contracting a new alliance, has drawn crowds to hear her. She is a delicate looking blonde, small and slender, with an attractive countenance and beautiful eyes. Exceedingly nervous and timid, as a natural sequence she has not full command of her powers, yet she reads with much taste and feeling. We hear that she has, at this moment, three hundred invitations to give readings. She usually clears over £100 per night, and will be able to make, if she fulfils her engagements, £500 per week.

We are told that the article entitled "An Ill Used Woman," written last December by the editor of the *Cosmopolitan*, had so much influence, that the jury who decided against Mrs Yelverton have signed a testimonial, stating that they misunderstood the charge of the Judge.

At the World's Fair in Paris, it appears that America is to be glorified by a plan of the city of New York, with its streets and squares, and all its houses in their real colors. The space set apart for this topographical curiosity is forty feet square. Of course, all New York house owners are bound to visit Paris and see that their mansions are not shorn of any splendor.

The distinguished author, the Rev Charles Kingsley, has just delivered, at the Royal Institution, two lectures upon "Superstition and Science." He challenged his hearers to show one injury that science had done to man, and if such could be proved he should be tempted to disbelieve the integrity of Solomon in teaching his hearers to search after the very wisdom with which God founded the earth, and the very understanding with which He made the heavens.

The French Emperor, contrary to his usual rule, has just accepted the dedication of Mr. S. C. Hall's *Art Journal*, an illustrated catalogue of the coming great Exhibition of 1867. The Emperor knew Mr. Hall in fine old, and he never forgets the friends of his humbler days.

The faded beauties who cling to their vanished charms have taken great interest in the sudden rejuvenation of Miss Burdett Coutts, under the hands of the wonderful "Restorer," Madame Rachel. Miss Coutts, it is said, had to pay £400 before she commenced the baths with which the process of rejuvenation begins. After going through the regular course of treatment, Miss Coutts dawned upon the fashionable world with the "*layers* of some twenty birthdays" rolled off from her person. Her hair not *dyed*, but *restored*, and glowing anew, her defective complexion clear and smooth—the lines which tell such tales of the workings of the human heart and human brain *smoothed out*, and the impress of time suddenly effaced from her general appearance.

"I know not how the truth may be,
I tell the tale as 'twas told to me."

ANNA CORA MOWATT RITCHIE.

—Napoleon has just conferred the title of duke upon the Count Colonna Walewski. The Second Empire has thus created seven dukedoms—Malakoff, De Montmorot (son of Queen Christina), Magenta, De Morny, De Persigny, De Montmorency, and De Colonna Walewski. Of this number, two, the dukedoms of Malakoff and De Montmorot, have already become extinct.

PARISIAN TRIFLES.

Eccentricities of French Fashion.

A Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall *Gazette* gives this account of the latest conceits in fashionable life:—

THE TURF.

"Students of the clothes philosophy, who take for their motto, 'Tell us what a man wears, and we will tell you what he is,' will find much to interest them in the strange fantastic fashions which just now prevail in Paris. To judge from the number of sporting emblems which attract the eye in the attire of both sexes, one would imagine that the whole community had suddenly given itself up to this engrossing amusement. Ever since 'Gladiateur's' success at Epsom, his colors—crimson and blue—have been the rage in Paris, and the *bourgeois* who never made a bet, and probably never saw a horse race, still flaunts them in his neckerchief, or on the band of his hat. Ladies for a long time displayed them in the ribbons of their bonnets, in the bands and rosettes of their hats, and in their belts and neckties; and on racing days a few would go so far as to wear blue bonnets and crimson cloaks. The passion for sport still continues to set an unmistakable stamp on certain branches of French industrial art. You may see jus now in the jewelers' windows massive gold ear rings, formed like horseshoes, with stirrups slung across and dangling as drops.

"Bracelets, as well as lockets and ear-rings, are formed of golden horse-shoes, a dozen or more being strung together for the purpose. Golden horse-shoes, large enough for an ordinary pony enclosing miniature pictures in enamel of horse-races, steeple-chases, and hunting scenes, are used as brooches, and as buckles to ladies' belts. A gilt horse-shoe is the last new frame for 'carte de visite' portraits, surmounted by a huntsman's cap and whip, and other emblems of the chase; the horse-shoe forms a watch-stand, or encloses a thermometer, or serves as an alarum case. In fact, there are horse-shoes enough to scare all the witches and warlocks in the world. The horses hoof in bronze or aluminum, and of its natural size is the fashionable paper weight.

"The fashionable collar for gentlemen is extremely large, with turndown corners, on which appear dogs' and horses' heads as large as crown pieces, and large black horseshoes half the natural size. These figures are repeated on the wristbands. The shirt itself is dotted over with smaller horseshoes, or with the heads of dogs and horses, among the former of which may be seen that of our old friend, Landseer's 'Member of the Humane Society;' with six and eight-oared cutters, propelled by the neatest of crews; or with ladies and gentlemen in scarlet riding to cover across the shirt front, and making no more of buttons and button holes than if there were so many molehills or rabbit burrows. Pocket handkerchiefs are similarly adorned; and the mania for *le sport* has even introduced dogs' and horses' heads in lieu of coats of arms and ciphers in the headings of note paper.

THE "CHAINE BENOITON."

"The passion for whatever is fantastic and grotesque which just now predominates in French society is also exemplified in other ways. The novelty of the house is the 'chaine Benoiton,' to which one of the demoiselles Benoiton in Sardou's comedy has given her name. This chain, which is variously made of aluminum, crystal, jet, glass, gold, and silver, and sometimes even of pearls, varies in length from two to eight feet, and is usually worn encircling the bonnet, the ends falling down on either side of the face or over the back. I have not observed any of these chains of the favorite horseshoe pattern, but the links of one are formed like horseshoes and of another like convicts' fetters. The latest variety of this ornament is in the form of a serpent, and being composed of exceedingly fine gold cord, can be twisted so as to represent all the contortions of that reptile. The 'chaine Benoiton' is rapidly advancing in favor. The daggers which used to be worn stuck about the bonnets and hats of the ladies having been supplanted by the chain, and now sheathed in the 'chignon.'"

SILK CURLS—CLOCK-HOSE.

"Another novelty is the 'filet Benoiton,' a hair-net covered with small curls, not of real hair, but a marvellous imitation in exceedingly fine and very glossy silk. The net is frequently dotted over with small gold or silver stars or little gold coins. Stockings, with clocks at the sides, such as our great-grandmothers wore, beautifully embroidered in various colored silks and gold and silver thread, are the *haute mode* at the present moment, but ere long we shall doubt ess find them displayed in the ordinary thoroughfares.

BONNETS AND BOOTS

"The newest device for bonnets resembles the Marie Stuart cap, being similarly depressed at the top and curved round at the sides. A few bold beauties wear it but it has not yet become popular. The gradual introduction of Hessian boots, which the *bottiers* of the Boulevards have made up their minds we shall all wear ere many months have gone by, is a curious study. The bootmakers first offered a modified type of Hessians for boys to wear with the picturesque Tyrolean costume. A further advance was made when mademoiselle, jealous of the natty appearance presented by her little brother, managed to secure *chaussures* coming half way up the leg in real Polish fashion. Madame, taking a hint from her daughter, found these tall boots, when made of buff-colored leather, the very thing for sea-side wear. But how was Monsieur, who had given up Wellingtons and Bluchers, to be brought back to the Hessians of his grandfather? One enterprising bootmaker close to the Boulevards modestly placed a single pair (devoid, however, of those elegant tassels which give the boot its finish) in his shop window, and suckered them '*Pour la Chasse*.' The bait did not seem to take at first; but Hessians are now as common in the shop windows as they will doubtless be on the asphalte of the Boulevards when the fine weather really sets in. *Apropos des bottes*, the red heeled shoes of the days anterior to the revolution are destined to be outstripped under the second empire, for we now see ladies' boots with heels of gold and silver, and with tassels and rosettes of gold and silver thread.

SCARF PINS.

"Grotesque scarf pins are common enough in England; still I question whether you ever saw a gentleman parading in Regent street with a wonderfully life-like presentation in enamel of a human eye an inch or two below his chin, or in place thereof a lighted cigar with a ruby at the end to indicate the fire, or a lucifer match of precious metal closely resembling the real article."

A Phase of French Life—A Curious Regulation.

The Tribunal of Correctional Police in Paris recently tried a man named Ansart, who was in the employ of a mover of furniture, on a charge of stealing eight dozen electro-plated knives and forks and four dozen coffee-spoons, the property of a lady whose goods he had helped to convey to her new apartment. The complainant deposed that she had made a parcel of the spoons, and rolled it up in a mattress, on opening which she found that all had disappeared. Suspecting that the prisoner was the thief, she went to his employer, who investigated the matter, and found that Ansart, having stolen the articles, had sold them in lots for about fifteen francs, and spent the money in drinking with his comrades. Two dozen of the spoons were afterwards recovered. When the prisoner was asked to explain his conduct, he said that he had taken the property because the usual allowance of wine had been refused. The complainant here stated that the defendant's employer assured her that the drinking propensities of his men caused him endless trouble, and to prove the truth of his assertion he gave her a paper which he had found containing the rules adopted by them and their fellows. This document she had kept, and now produced in court. It ran as follows:—

"We are never to move bottles which are half empty, but drink the contents at once. If there are none half empty we must make them so. If the wine be in casks we tap it, and each man drinks as much as he likes before starting on the road, and on arriving. When the person whose goods we move gives us wine we take less, but still as much as we want. When there is no wine, and when none is given to us, we sell empty bottles by the way to buy some. If the person accompanies the wagon, we try and induce him to treat us but we break his furniture for revenge. If he will not give us any drink on the road, we take some of his property to make things even between us.

The prisoner smiled while this paper was reading, but assumed a very different air when the public prosecutor pressed for a conviction and a severe sentence, on the ground that Ansart had already been twice condemned for similar offences. The tribunal declared the charge fully proved, and sentenced the accused to six months' imprisonment.

—The present King of Bavaria, anxious to become a citizen of the Swiss republic, has presented his demand in due form to the councils of Schwytz, Uri, and Unterwalden. But it seems that the laws of Switzerland do not permit the reception of a foreigner as a citizen without naturalization, to which King Louis could not submit without renouncing his public duties in Bavaria, and his demand is therefore withdrawn.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Adams appears this evening as "Rover," in *Wild Oats*, one of the characters in which his fine animal spirits are perfectly delightful. *Wild Oats* is one of the most charming of all the old comedies. He will recite "Sheridan's Ride." Then the most refined and beautiful piece, entitled *Dreams of Delusion*, will be given. Mr. Adams plays the part of "Sir Bernard Harleigh," the hero, to perfection. The piece is dramatized from Warren's "Diary of a Physician," the story entitled the "Baronet's Bride."

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Thayer, an actress whose reputation places her amongst the very best of our actresses, and who, as a woman, has the respect of the community, will have a benefit to-night. The bill will be most attractive. "Little Pickle," by Miss Jefferson. *Pocahontas*, with Mr. Baker, whom we have not seen for many months, the last time he appeared being as "Shaun," in *Arrah-na-Pogue*, a performance that cannot easily be forgotten. Mrs. Thayer, we trust, will have a substantial benefit. On Saturday Mr. Frank Drew's great testimonial benefit. On Monday the magnificent Lucy Rushton.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Richelieu* will be given at this theatre this evening, with a most admirable cast. Mr. Charles Barron playing "De Mauprat" "Baradas" by Mr. J. C. Taylor; "Richelieu" by Mr. Booth—a magnificent performance. The costumes are all new and correct.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give their usual public rehearsal to-morrow afternoon, with the following programme:—

Ouverture, *Zanetta*.....Auber
"The Two Grenadiers," song.....R. Schumann
Vorstaedter Waltz.....Lanner
Andante con moto, from Fifth Sinfonie.....Beethoven
Ouverture, Catharina Cornaro.....Lachner
Sextetto from *Don Giovanni*.....Mozart
Terzett and Finale, from *Lucrezia Borgia*.....Donizetti

The rehearsal, for this season will close on the 26th instant.

M'ME ABEL.—This distinguished and well-known *pianiste* comes to us from New York to play at Gaertner's matinee. M'me Abel is a *pianiste* of the highest order. Her touch is at once delicate and powerful, and her execution most brilliant. The impression she made on the artistic world was a perfect revelation of a great artist, and we trust we shall soon have an opportunity of hearing her again.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO FRANK DREW.—The friends of Mr. Frank Drew have tendered him a complimentary benefit, previous to his going to Europe, which will occur to-morrow evening. He is one of our most popular and talented comedians, and deserves a crowded house. He has it in contemplation to make an extended professional tour in Europe, and will, perhaps, be absent for two years.

LUCY RUSHTON.—This fine comedienne commences at the Arch Street Theatre, on Monday evening. She is said to be one of the most beautiful women on the stage, and of extraordinary talent. This is her first engagement in this city, but her fame has preceded her.

THE CAROLINA TWINS.—These wonderful curiosities, similar in some respects to the Siamese Twins, are still on exhibition at the Assembly Buildings, and are attracting the attention of the *savans* of the city. As a *lusus naturas* they are worthy of inspection.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

BOLD ROBBERY.—A day or two since a bold robbery took place at the residence of Alavor Rudd, in Camden, by some adroit thief, who succeeded in securing about two hundred dollars in cash. The money was taken from a bureau drawer. One person has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the robbery, and held for an investigation.

BURGLARIOUS.—Two colored men, named Hacket and Jordan, were arrested this week in Philadelphia and brought to Camden, on a charge of having been engaged in the commission of extensive robberies. They were committed to answer by Justice James M'Cassady.

DEBT OF CAMDEN COUNTY.—Randal E. Morgan, Esq., County Collector, according to his statement just submitted to the Board of Chosen Freeholders, gives the entire indebtedness of the county of Camden to be $338,459 92.

MAD DOGS.—Several mad dogs have recently made their appearance in Gloucester county. At Mullica Hill and Harrisonville several have been shot, and the people are much excited in consequence of their appearance in the neighborhood.

PROGRESSING.—The Courts are progressing with the criminal business; but there is such a large amount to dispose of that it will most likely take two weeks yet to get through with it.

WATERFORD.—A new Presbyterian church has been ordered by the West Jersey Presbytery, to be organized in Waterford, Camden county.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

THE CHOLERA.—We are requested to draw attention to an advertisement, in this day's paper, of the New York Disinfecting Company, who have erected a large building in New York for the manufacture of disinfectants. As this is a matter of public interest we do so cheerfully, and beg our readers to pay all the attention possible to cleanliness (for, cholera or no cholera, cleanliness is a godly virtue), and spare no pains in assisting to ward off so fearful a visitation as this disease, by the free use of disinfectants which are recommended by the New York Board of Health. This is a substantial Company, we are told, and their article coming recommended as it is, will be of incalculable benefit to the public.

CELEBRATION AT THE CATHEDRAL.—On Sunday, being the grand festival of "Whitsuntide," the impressive ceremonies incident to the day will be celebrated at the Cathedral, Eighteenth and Summer streets, with unusual pomp and splendor. Grand Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood, at half-past 10 o'clock A. M. The choir, aided by a powerful orchestra, will sing Beethoven's Grand Mass in C; a new "offertory" arranged from Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise;" and Haydn's "Te Deum." Music under the direction of Mr. Michael H. Cross. A rich treat may be anticipated, and the church will no doubt be crowded.

REMAINS OF A HUMAN BODY RECOVERED.—At different times recently portions of a human body were found at Simpson & Neill's wharf, in the lower section of the city. The finding of the same was the cause of considerable speculation, and facts were frequently indulged in that foul play had been used; that somebody had been murdered and thrown overboard, etc. This morning, at an early hour, the rest of the body was discovered floating near the wharf. The entire affair is involved in mystery.

A YOUNG THIEF.—William Keegan is a youth of 14 years and was formerly an inmate of the House of Refuge. It appears that a man was engaged in painting a carriage in the neighborhood of Eighth and Walnut streets, and had hung his coat up, when the boy Keegan picked the pockets of a silver watch and about $4 75 in money, for which act he was arrested, and taken before Alderman Swift, who sent him back to the House of Refuge.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—In yesterday's EVENING TELEGRAPH we published an account of the arrest of a colored man named Benjamin Dickson at Tenth and Shippen streets, having in his possession a number of articles supposed to have been stolen. Mr. Glutzbeck, who resides at Chester, identified some of the property recovered from Dickson as belonging to him, and he states that his residence was entered recently and robbed.

A CORRECTION.—We are informed that in our yesterday's report of the proceedings of the Union State Central Committee injustice was done to Messrs Hammersly and Benedict. The Chairman of the Committee assures us these gentlemen were not *elected*, but appoin ed Secretaries by him on account of their experience and qualifications, and without their solicitation.

MYSTIC GLEE CLUB.—An association styled the Mystic Glee Club has recently been organized in this city, its object being musical. At a meeting held a few evenings ago the following officers were unanimously elected:—President Horace J. Suber; Secretary, Theodore J. Shuster; Treasurer, Charles Felton.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Rev. Dr. Crowell, by request, will repeat his closing sermon upon the parable of the "Ten Virgins" at his church, in Broad street, below Chesnut, on Sabbath afternoon. The sermon is highly spoken of among the religious circles of the city, and doubtless will attract a large crowd.

SLIGHT FIRE.—This morning, about one o'clock, a wooden stable situated at Cadwalader and Master streets, was, it is thought set on fire. The timely application of a few buckets of water extinguished the flames before any material damage had been done.

A PRECOCIOUS YOUTH.—Last evening two steady firemen marched into the First District Station House, having in charge a youth of six years of age. A complaint was preferred that the child had thrown stones at the fire apparatus to which said firemen belonged, and that he was an adherent of a rival company. Alderman Dallas held the terrible fellow in $500 bail to answer the charge of malicious mischief.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—A man named James O'Conner was arrested at Second and Callowhill streets, last evening, for assaulting Officer Myers. Myers had a warrant for Conner's arrest on some charge, and was endeavoring to serve it, when the attack made. Alderman Toland held him to bail in $1000.

MEETING.—The stockholders of the Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company held a meeting this morning, for the purpose of electing one director. Mr. Henry Winsor was unanimously elected.

A FOUNDLING.—About 9 o'clock last evening, a male child, about six weeks old, was found at Broad and Chilbert streets. The waif of humanity was taken to the Almshouse.

FROM HEAD CENTRE STEPHENS—TO A FRIEND: "My dear ——: I have safely arrived in this land of freedom, and am zealously studying all its institutions, as I intend to use them for patterns by which to cut out those of the Irish Republic, when I can get the necessary materials. I flatter myself that the title of 'Head Centre' is not inappropriate to me, since I have it in the centre of my head, and of my heart, too, to make Ireland the greatest, most free, and most easy country in the world. When I have once my matters in proper state, I hope to see volunteers flocking like customers to Tower Hall."

WE HAVE—
All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as.....$4 00
" " " *Vests* " 2 50
" *Black* " *Pants* " 5 00
" " *Cloth Vests* " 4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*..... 14 00
" *Black Suits*..... 20 00
Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.
BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET.

R. HOSKINS & CO.—This enterprising firm have opened in their new quarters in Arch street, above Ninth. They intend to keep constantly on hand a very large and full assortment of fancy goods. They have also introduced into their business a specialty of stamping in colors *gratis*. Everything in the line of stationery and fancy goods can be procured at No. 913 Arch street. "Monograms" engraved at the shortest notice" as the advertisments occasionally say; but it is perhaps proper to say, that these monograms are real specimens of art, and not the usual *ad captandum* appeal to the ignorance or perhaps stupidity of the people. The new establishment is a convenience to the public.

A SPECIFIC FOR THROAT DISEASE.—"My communication with the world is very much enlarged by *the Lozenge* which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my throat (for which the 'Troches' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer. N. P. WILLIS."

For a Cough, Cold an Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will often give instant relief.

FOR BREAKFAST.
FOR DINNER.
FOR SUPPER
NEW BERMUDA POTATOES.
NEW BERMUDA ONIONS,
NEW BERMUDA TOMATOES.
Your Grocer or Market man can get supplied at
BERMUDA PRODUCE COMPANY,
No. 120 West street, New York.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.—This name is not more beautiful and poetic than the article it represents is delicious and beautifying. To ladies leaving the city for the summer it is absolutely indispensable. It is infinitely superior to any Cologne. It is made from the rich Southern Magnolia, is a delightful perfume, and renders the skin soft and fresh. It is sold by all dealers at $1, in large bottles, and by Demas, Barnes & Co., New York, wholesale agents.

CHARLES STOKES & Co's first-class Clothiers, under the Continental, now are selling first class Clothing, both of workmanship and material, at prices that are asked in many places for ordinary goods. Call at Stokes & Co.'s for your Spring Clothing.

NEW DRESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.—Ladies can have their Dresses Suits, Coats, and Basques handsomely made, at the shortest notice—in twelve hours if necessary—at the Dressmaking Establishment of J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

EXPOSURE to the elements at this season of the year is sure to bring Colds, Coughs, and kindred diseases. They can all be cured by using Hasheesh Candy, the great Oriental Remedy. For sale by all Druggists.

REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs executed in every variety of style, in superior manner, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. A rare chance—fine pictures at moderate prices.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

"Lubricative packing for steam engines—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No 40 S. Third St.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

TWO EXPANSION AUGER BITTS WILL bore holes from ¾ to 3 inches, and cost much less than a full set of the various sizes of Auger Bitts. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE FLEXIBLE KEY RING WILL HOLD more keys with less inconvenience in your pocket, and is easier to open than the usual kinds. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE GARDENER'S COMPANION, BY AN adjustable centre, becomes in different positions a Spade, Hoe, Rake and Weeding Fork, thus combining four tools in one small article. For sale, with other miniature and full-size Garden Implements, by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GENUINE MACKINAW SUNDOWNS,
FOR LADIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY, TO BE HAD OF
THEO. H. McCALLA,
At his Old Established Hat and Cap Emporium,
5 14 1m No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had of druggists and retail of P. L. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14½

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

LARGE SALE OF WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE, GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Tuesday morning,
At 9¾ o'clock, in open lots, suitable for city and country retail stores, and for persons furnishing hotels and boarding-houses for the summer. 5 17 4t

BOARDING.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR the Summer, at No. 1939 CHESNUT Street. 5 18 6t

WANTS

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 418 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 22

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

ALL VOLUNTEER TROOPS TO BE SENT HOME.

Large Cotton and Sugar Crops in Texas.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

More Volunteers to be Mustered Out.

The War Department has decided to muster out all the white volunteer troops now in service, as they are practically valueless, from dissatisfaction at being held now that the war is over. It is believed that large numbers of those in the volunteer service will enlist in the regular army upon being discharged, or after they have had a short period of relaxation.

Cotton in Texas.

General Gregory reports from Texas to the Freedmen's Bureau that the planters and farmers of Texas have put in large crops of sugar corn and cotton, and that if the season continues favorable, as at present, more cotton will be raised than was ever grown there before in any one year.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

Senate.

The Senate receded from its amendment to the bill to fix a time and change the place of holding United States Courts in Virginia, and the bill was passed.

The amendment referred to struck out a provision authorizing the Chief Justice to call extra sessions of the Courts.

The special order of the day, which was the consideration of the bill from the Pension Committee, was taken up at 1 o'clock.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Donnelly (Minn.) offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:—

Resolved, In view of the almost complete absence of woods and forests in the interior regions of the continent, and of their paramount importance in the settlement and occupancy of the country, that the Committee on Public Lands be directed to inquire whether a system cannot be devised, whereby the planting of woods and forests may be encouraged in regions destitute of timber, by liberal donations of public land in alternate sections to individuals or corporations, and the reservation of the adjoining sections by the Government at an increased price, as in the case of railroad grants; the lands so granted, or a proportionate part thereof, to be planted with trees adapted to the climate and the needs of the community.

Mr. Burleigh (Dakota) introduced a bill to provide for the better protection of the frontiers of the United States and the Territories thereof. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa), from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the Senate bill, passed on the 15th of February, to prevent and punish kidnapping, which was considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. Hulburd (N. Y.), the Senate bill passed yesterday, recognizing as a lawful structure and post road, the railroad bridges across Lake Champlain at Rouse's Point, connecting the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad with the Vermont and Canada Railroad was taken from the Speaker's table, and after an explanation by Mr. Hulburd and Mr. Ashley, was read three times and passed.

The House then proceeded, as the regular business in the morning hour, to the call of committees for reports of a private character, under which the bill reported last Friday by Mr. Baldwin, to re-establish in the District of Columbia a reform school, came up as unfinished business.

Mr. Baldwin (Mass.) addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of the bill.

Mr. Plants (Ohio) represented that the bill came in conflict with the Guardian Society of the District, which was in operation three or four years, and which had expended some ten or twelve thousand dollars. He had understood Mr. Baldwin to say that the bill was reported with the consent and agreement of the Guardian Society; but he understood that it was only some dissatisfied persons formerly connected with the society which favored the bill.

Mr. Baldwin explained that the Committee had consultations with the Secretary of the Interior and officers of the Guardian Society, and that they approved of the measure.

Mr. Welker (Ohio) stated that there had been quarrels in the management of the Guardian Society, and that it was deemed better that youthful criminals should be consigned to a public rather than to a private institution.

After some further discussion, the bill was read a third time and passed.

Death of Bishop Burgess.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 18.—Information has been received here of the death of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Burgess, D. D., Bishop of Maine, while returning to the West Indies, whither he had been for the benefit of his health. He was a native of this city.

The United States Steamer "De Soto."

EASTPORT, Maine, May 18.—The United States steamer *De Soto*, Acting Admiral Boggs, left here yesterday for New York.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Stocks are firm. Chicago and Rock Island, 93½; Cumberland preferred, 77½; Illinois Central scrip, 120½; do. Lands, 112½; Michigan Southern, 79½; New York Central, 94½; Reading, 107½; Hudson River, 111½; Canton, 61½; Missouri 6s, 79½; Virginia 6s, 75; Western Union Telegraph Company, 61½; Tennessee 6s, 90½; Treasury Seven three-tenths, 102½; One-year Certificates, 100½; Five-twenties, 102½; Coupon 6s, 108½; Gold, 139.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Cotton firm at 35@36c. for Middlings. Flour has declined 5@10c.; sales of 5000 bbls. at $7 15@9 40 for State; $8@15 75 for Ohio; $7 15@9 40 for Western; $10 00@15 75 for Southern. Wheat dull; sales of 7500 bush. at $2 for new Milwaukie. Corn is 1c. lower; sales of 27,000 bush. at 80@82c. Beef steady. Pork steady; sales of 1100 barrels at $30@60 12½. Lard quiet. Whiskey dull.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 18

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$11000	U S 5-20s 65	102	
$1000	do.....reg.	102½	
$4000	do.....	102	
$600	do.....	102½	
$2000	do.....small	101½	
$1000	U S 7-30s June	102½	
$2000	Leh Nav 6s, 84	87	
$3000	do.....	87½	
$12000	Pa R 1st mt 6s	103	
$1000	do.....	103	
$2000	Pa 2d m 6s	97	
800	sh Tarr Home	1	
500	sh do.....	1	
$1000	Cam. & Am. bs	95	
300	sh Rest'v.	b30	29
60	sh do.....	b5	19½
100	sh Cata pr	s5.	28½
100	sh Pa & E	s10	32½

SECOND BOARD.

$11000	U S 5-20s 64	102	
$300	U S 5-20s 62 reg.	101½	
$3000	U S 6s 81 reg.	108½	
$600	do.....	108½	
$3000	War & Fra gua 8s	103	
$10000	Lit Sch R 7s	92	
300	sh Rest'v.	b30	29
60	sh do.....	b5	19½
100	sh Cata pr	s5.	28½
100	sh Pa & E	s10	32½
4	sh N Penna	56½	
4	sh Del. Mutual	28	

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The only Court in session this morning was the Orphan's Court, Judges Ludlow and Pierce. The list was not as extended a one as usual, and was concluded at an early hour. Nothing of special public interest transpired.

—Mr. Home, the "spiritualist," whose probable appearance on the stage was recently announced, made his debut at the Theatre Royal, Worcester, on the 1st, as "De Neuville," in

Fair Daffodils.

BY HERRICK.

Fair daffodils, we weep to see
You haste away so soon;
As yet the early rising sun
Has not attained his noon.
Stay, stay, until the hastening day
Has run but to the even song;
And, having prayed together, we
Will go with you along.

We have short time to stay as you;
We have as short a Spring,
As quick a growth to meet decay,
As you or anything:
We die
As your hours do; and dry away
Like to the summer's rain,
Or as the pearls of morning dew,
Ne'er to be found again.

SPECIAL PARIS AND CONTINENTAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

PARIS, May 4.

We are sick and tired of asking ourselves if we shall have war, or if we are to continue to enjoy the blessings of peace.

It was, at first, attempted to draw Austria into the snare by menaces from Prussia; however, when it was seen that she was not to be caught in that way, the Cabinet of Florence pretended that it was alarmed at the warlike preparations in Venetia, and began putting its army on a war-footing, to the great displeasure of Franz Joseph, who is now taking serious measures for the security of the State. We shall, therefore, soon see the two armies confronting each other on the Mincio and on the Po.

Italy is making a most terrible fuss. The President of the Council, General La Marmora, has addressed a circular to all foreign Cabinets, asserting that in presence of the measures of Austria it could do no other than prepare for every emergency.

WHAT ITALY IS DOING

loaves no doubt but that Victor Emanuel is determined upon having a fling at the *Kaiserlichs*. The whole army has been placed on a war footing, and *il re galantuomo* will take the command in chief of the Italian forces, leaving the kingdom to be governed in his absence by his cousin, Prince de Carignano.

The financial measures that have been adopted are equally explicit as regards the line of policy now being adopted by the country. The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate have authorized the Government to have recourse to extreme measures in order to fill the state coffers. The National Bank has undertaken to lend the Treasury two hundred and fifty millions, and a decree has been issued making paper money a legal tender all over the kingdom.

There can be no doubt of the ultimate intentions of Italy. War is what is wanted. The stock-jobbers of the different money markets of Europe are of this opinion, and the consequence is that Italian funds, which were at 52 francs at the commencement of the month, have now fallen to 43 francs.

PUBLIC OPINION OPPOSED TO WAR.

The opinion in Europe is decidedly opposed to the slaughter called war, which is carried on at the expense of the people, who have a ways *to pay the piper*, and notwithstanding the efforts of the Italian press there is so general a feeling of indignation at the Cabinets of Florence and Berlin, that neither Victor Emanuel nor Bismark dare fire the train which is to set Europe in a blaze. Up to the present the French Government has remained perfectly mute, but yesterday we at last had

THE DECLARATION OF MONS. ROUHER,

who informed the members of the Chamber that the Imperial policy would be as follows:—It will enter into no engagement for the future, and intends maintaining entire freedom of action. As long as neither the interest nor the honor of France is at stake, it will be a quiet and neutral looker-on in the quarrel now raging between Prussia, Austria, and Italy. As regards the latter country, the Emperor has certain duties to fulfil as regards it. Mons. Rouher terminates by saying:—"*Much as we should be opposed to an attack of Austria on Italy, we are determined to leave the latter country responsible for any breach of the peace towards the former*"—words which brought down thunders of enthusiastic applause. But the policy of a despotic Government is never bound by a declaration of this nature; therefore

THE SPEECH OF MONS. ROUHER

literally means nothing—and the Emperor of the French will no doubt bide his time. We must do likewise, *en attendant* the first cannon shot.

According to all accounts the following is

THE PLAN OF THE CABINET OF FLORENCE.

A telegram brought us the intelligence a few days ago that an Italian squadron had quitted Genoa for some unknown destination.

I believe the unknown destination to be the mouth of Cattaro, in Dalmatia, given to Austria by an act of the Congress of Vienna on the 9th of June, 1815.

The Gulf of Cattaro is situated on the coast of Dalmatia, between the Adriatic and Turkey in Europe. It is about 130 kilometres in circumference. Two reefs which are called the mouth of the Cattaro, in 1815 formed the boundary of the possessions of the Emperor Napoleon.

The town and harbor of Cattaro, in Dalmatia belong to Austria. If a war were to break out between Austria and Italy, it is very likely that the Italian fleet will approach the batteries, and expose itself to the Austrian bullets, which will allow it to say that Hapsburg began first.

Notwithstanding the almost inevitable chances of war, one of the *doors* of the temple of peace still remains open. All will, no doubt, be done by the diplomatic cooks to prevent its being shut.

MR. GLADSTONE IN PARIS.

A report is current that John Bull is taking the matter in hand, and that Mr. Gladstone has arrived in the French capital, in the hopes of forming a peace congress, in which Russia, England, and France will take the leading parts.

We shall, perhaps, be able to get at the true intentions of the Emperor, for it is a positive fact that he holds the destinies of Europe in his hands.

However, the general opinion is that war is at our gates.

It is refreshing to turn occasionally from the arid waste of political speculation. Let us then dismiss Bismark, Victor Emanuel, Franz Joseph, and the whole lot of disturbers of the peace of Europe for a while, and talk to you of

THE SALONS OF 1866,

as the exhibition of pictures by living artists is called here. Many of our most celebrated modern artists shine by their absence. Messonier, the photographic painter, has sent us nothing. His time is taken up in completing a picture he hopes to exhibit at the great exhibition of 1867. Cabanel, who last year gave us a portrait of the Emperor, which everybody agreed in finding very like the head-waiter of our hotel, is also *non inventus*. We can this year congratulate ourselves that there is a great absence of pictures called by the artists *tartines*, which represent the butcheries of war and flatter the national pride. Amongst the finest pictures we noticed a "Cleopatra before Julius Cæsar" by the celebrated Gerome, well known by his pictur of *Cæsar* and the *Phrynee*, which latter was a few days ago sold for the immense sum of 80,000 francs, and a splendid landscape, with stags, by Courbet, the King of the Realist School. Another picture, by the same artist, entitled "A Woman with a Parrot," has been less admired. Taken as a whole, the exhibition is decidedly superior to that of last year; but we much miss the beautiful garden down stairs, where we could saunter about, smoking our Havana, at the same time admiring the statuary, which is now cooped up in a side building, much to the annoyance of the public.

THE JEWS AND THE CZAR.

The Jews residing in Moscow, moved by an unanimous sentiment of devotion to the Emperor Alexander, have celebrated in their synagogues a service of thanksgiving on the occasion of the preservation of his Majesty's life, looking on it as a new manifestation of the Divine solicitude for the welfare of Russia.

THE EMPEROR IN THE PROVINCES.

The Mayor of Besancon, in the Doubs department, has informed the inhabitants of those districts that the Emperor has intimated his intention of honoring them shortly with an imperial visit.

THE CHOLERA STILL IN FRANCE.

Advices from Nantes state that some cases of cholera have occurred in three different localities in the Department of the Loire. Several medical men of note have been despatched from Paris to attend patients, and send in a report.

A Dissertation on the Origin of Smoking and the Use of Tobacco.

At what period the use of the tobacco plant was first known to the aboriginal inhabitants of America we know not; but it is certain that when Christopher Columbus landed on the 12th of October, 1492, on the island of Guanhani, one of the western Lucca or Bahama Islands, to which he gave the name of San Salvador, he and his crew beheld, to their intense astonishment, a number of the natives peaceably collected on the shore puffing clouds of smoke from their mouths and nostrils. On closer inspection it was found that portions of some kind of dried herb were wrapped up in the leaves of the maize plants, and formed into cylindrical rolls, one end of which was placed into the mouth, and the other being kindled the smoke was drawn up and puffed forth. They were, in point of fact, what we should call cigarettes, but the name given to them by the natives was tobaco, which is clearly the origin of the name we give to the plant, and not, as has been asserted, the island Tobago, one of the Southern Antilles, which was not discovered till 1496. Still less is the word derivable from Tabasco, a Mexican province, which was not visited until the year 1518. The first regular description of the tobacco plant was given by the hermit, Friar Romano Pane, whom Columbus left behind, after his second voyage, to convert the Indians to Christianity. He calls it a herbinebrians, and says it was called cohoba.

The prevalence of the custom of smoking among the inhabitants of the West India Islands at the period of their discovery is attested by the account of all the early navigators and explorers, and the excellence of the tobacco grown in some of them, particularly Cuba and Trinidad, is the subject of remark. When the Antilles came into the possession of the French in the middle of the seventeenth century, tobacco was extensively cultivated in them, and Du Terire, in his account of these islands, describes four kinds of the tobacco plant:—First, the large green tobacco, or petum, with leaves two feet in length and one broad; second, tongue tobacco, with tongue-shaped leaves; third, Amazon tobacco, brought from the borders of the Amazon river, the leaves of which are very round and rounded at the end; fourth, Varinas tobacco, brought from the province of Varinas. The West Indies, particularly the island of Cuba, to the present day affords the best tobacco, that possessing the finest aroma. According to Humboldt, the regions which produce the best quality lie westward of the city of Havana, in the Vuelta de Abajo.

At the time of the conquest of Mexico by Cortez in 1519, tobacco smoking was an established custom among the natives; and Francisco Lopez de Gomara, who was chaplain to Cortez, relates that they used either the leaves rolled up into a cylinder, or pipes made from reeds and beautifully ornamented. The pipes and the whole practice of smoking are minutely described in a curious manuscript recently brought to light, composed by the celebrated Franciscan Bernardino Sahagan, who went over to Mexico as a preacher in 1529. The same kind of pipes are still in use in Mexico, though no longer for smoking tobacco, but for the purpose of perfuming the altars in churches with incense on fast days. Montezuma, according to the account of Bernal Diaz, was accustomed to take his pipe after dinner; it was brought in on the removal of the cloth by beautiful maidens and handed to him after he had washed his mouth with scented water. Long before the discovery and conquest of Mexico, by the Spaniards, the Aztecs, and probably the Taltecs also, made use of tobacco pipes made of baked clay. A great number of such pipes have been dug up from the earth in the vicinity of the City of Mexico, and almost all are blackened by frequent use. These clay pipes greatly resemble those so plentifully discovered in the excavations on the shores of Lake Erie, on the banks of the Ohio and Wabash, and in the valley of the Mississippi. The Aztecs were acquainted with the use of tobacco in the form of snuff, and appear also to have chewed the leaves when mixed up with a certain quantity of chalk.

At the time of the discovery and conquest of Central America smoking was practised by the natives of Chiapa, Honduras, Guatemala, and Nicaragua—the caciques, no less than the common people, being passionately addicted to it. Hernandez de Oviedo, in the account of his voyage to Panama and Nicaragua in 1626, states that tobacco was carefully cultivated there, and the leaves prepared into rolls six inches long and the thickness of a finger, which were called in the language of the country ympaquete. The English surgeon Water, who crossed the Isthmus of Darien with a company of buccaneers in 1651, and lived some time among the Indians, relates that boys puffed the smoke from long rolls of tobacco from two or three feet in length, into the nostrils of the Indians as they lay stretched upon the bank, and holding their hands on each side of their noses to retain the precious incense.

In short, throughout the whole of Mexico and Central America the native tribes, at the time of the first appearance of the Europeans among them, appear to have practised smoking. The Spaniards soon took to it, and at the present day the habit prevails among the whole population of these regions, male and female, of Spanish or mixed origin. The old Mexican smoking pipe, however, has long given place to the modern puros—the simple leaf rolled up—and cigarros, or papeletos, made of tobacco wrapped up in thin paper. Large manufactories of these were soon established, and rapidly became an important branch of industry. Father Joseph Odis, who visited Mexico towards the middle of the last century, states that he saw ten thousand girls and five thousand boys engaged in preparing little rolls of tobacco of about a finger's length. From all the accounts of modern travellers in Mexico and the provinces of Central America, we learn how universally the habit is indulged in by all classes, men and women. At all hours and in all places, smoking goes on in the offices, the drawing-room, at the dinner-table, and even at balls and theatres. The Spanish Government did not fail to take advantage of the great consumption of tobacco as a source of revenue. In 1764 a monopoly in the trade of tobacco was established under the name of Estanco Real de Tabaco; a license was required for its cultivation, and the produce was delivered to the Government at a fixed price. For the better supervision of the plantations the growth of tobacco was restricted within certain boundaries. In the time of Humboldt's visit it was confined to the valley of Uragua and Cumanacta, and the only sort cultivated was that with broad upright leaves. The tobacco monopoly brought large sums of money to the Spanish Government.

As regards South America, except in Brazil and in the provinces of Guyana, none of the natives inhabiting its various regions appear to have been acquainted with the use of tobacco until it was introduced by the Spaniards. In Guyana, however, at the time of Sir Walter Raleigh's voyage to the Orinoco in search of the El Dorado, tobacco appears to have been cultivated, and the custom of smoking generally prevalent among the natives who were called Caribbes. The first accounts of tobacco in Brazil occur in a narrative of a Carmelite monk, Andre Thevet, who accompanied the expedition of Nicol Durant de Villegagnon to form a settlement on the river Gauabra, in 1555. In North America the practice of smoking tobacco in pipes existed among all the tribes of native Indians at the time when they were first brought in contact with Europeans, and there is every reason to believe that it originated among the ancient nations, of which the wild Indians, as they are called, are the scattered remnants. At any rate, the practice was extremely ancient among them, as is testified by the abundance of pipes found in the old graves and tumuli in the regions bordering the Canadian seas, and in those watered by the Ohio, Scioto, Wabash, Miami, and Mississippi, as well as in the States of Tennessee, Alabama, and Florida. The great antiquity of some of these tumuli in which pipes were found is attested by the fact of colossal trees having grown upon them, which from the number of rings exhibited by the trunks must be several centuries old. These old pipes are made some of baked clay, and some of different kinds of stone, talc, serpentine, green stone, steatite, and a particular species of stone known as red pipe stone, which is still used by the Indians of the prairies, of the Upper Mississippi and of the Sioux country. They are for the most part manufactured with great skill, and exhibit considerable taste and artistic feeling. Every variety of shape is to be seen among them, human heads, wild cats, seals, otters, bears, falcons, owls, frogs, etc., and all are delineated with so much fidelity to nature that they may be recognized at once. A very remarkable circumstance about those representing human heads, is that the type approximates very closely to the Mongolian, which goes some way to bear out the opinion of those ethnologists who suppose America to have been peopled by migration from the eastern part of Asia. The narratives of all the first discoverers and explorers of North America contain some mention of the tobacco smoking of the natives, and show the practice to have been universal among all the numerous tribes inhabiting that vast continent. Thomas Hariot, who was Sir Walter Raleigh's instructor in mathematics, and joined the expedition fitted out in 1584 by Sir Walter Raleigh, with Queen Elizabeth's consent, and which resulted in the discovery of Virginia, gives in the account of his voyage published by him a very full description of the practice. He states that the natives considered tobacco as a gift of the Great Spirit for their especial enjoyment, and that it was the most acceptable sacrifice that could be made to the Great Spirit and the Lord of Life. They even believed smoking to form one of the pleasures of the Great Spirit and all good spirits.

One of the most curious and remarkable points connected with the religious and spiritual side of tobacco smoking, as regarded by the natives, is the ceremonial of the calumet or pipe of peace, which first came to the knowledge of Europeans in 1645, when Montmagny, a knight of Malta and Governor of Canada, concluded a commercial treaty with the native tribes of the Algonquins, Montagnez, Hurons, and Cherokees. In the midst of the assembly the Indians had planted a richly ornamented tobacco pipe, round which the chiefs seated themselves on their mats. After the conclusion of the treaty they smoked this pipe, handing it round among themselves and to the Governor, in ratification of the treaty and as a token of their friendly disposition. The custom appears, from the accounts of all early travellers, to have been as universal among the Indian tribes of North America as the habit of smoking itself. It is particularly described in great detail by Hennepin, a Franciscan monk, who, with De la Salle, travelled across the Canadian Lakes and up the Illinois to the Mississippi, then following the course of the Mississippi reached the Gulf of Mexico, in the name of France, took possession of the land which borders it, and called it Louisiana. The Jesuit Father Chalecroix, who crossed vast tracts of the Indian country in the early part of the last century, also gives many interesting facts on the subject. They both agree in ascribing a religious character to the calumet and the caduceus of Mercury, which was also a symbol of peace and friendly embassies, and was borne by priests and soothsayers, who were called fire-bearers, from bringing with them an altar with the sacred fire. The pipe of peace, and the ceremonies connected with it, still continue in use among the wild tribes of North America. It is about four or five feet long, of light wood, and profusely ornamented with ribbons, tresses of women's hair, strings of coral beads, and feathers—particularly those of the war-eagle. The women of the tribe feel themselves particularly bound to make the calumet as handsome and showy as possible, and each tribe adorns its pipe of peace in its own way, so that an Indian can tell at a glance to which tribe any calumet belongs.

The bowl of the pipe is usually made of the red pipe stone, a peculiar stone brought from one particular spot, called the Coteau of the Prairies, in the Sioux country. There are a variety of legends connected with the mountain from which the red pipe stone is obtained; one of these is, that once upon a time the Great Spirit called all the tribes together around this mountain, and, standing on its summit, took a piece of the red stone, formed a pipe from it, and began to smoke, blowing huge clouds over the assembled multitude. The Great Spirit then spoke, saying:—"This stone is red; it is your flesh, and belongs to you all. Out of it make no more tomahawks, war hatchets, nor scalping knives. Use it only to make the pipe of peace with, and smoke therefrom when you would propitiate me and do my will." At the last puff of his pipe the Great Spirit melted into a cloud which long hovered over the assembled tribes.

Spain was the first country in Europe into which tobacco smoking was introduced by the crews of vessels returning from the New World. The tobacco plant itself, however, was known at an earlier period than the practice of smoking—the seed having been brought over by Gonzalo Hernandez de Oviedo. Its medical virtues as a vulnerarium were much vaunted by Nicolo Monardes, Professor of Medicine at the University of Seville, and others; and Jean Nicot, French Ambassador at Lisbon in 1560, introduced it into France, having previously performed many wonderful cures of sores and wounds with it. To him it owes its scientific name of nicotia. Once the custom of smoking was introduced it soon spread throughout Spain and Portugal, and it is at the present day universal among all classes, from the noble to the peasant. The introduction of tobacco into England is variously attributed to Sir Thomas Hawkins, on his return from Florida in 1565, to Sir Walter Raleigh, after his expedition to Orinoco, and to Sir Francis Drake, who, in 1586, brought back some of the companions of Ralph Lane, who had attempted to form a settlement in Virginia, and in their intercourse with the Indians had adopted the habit of smoking. After first creating wonder and exciting curiosity, it gradually found imitators, as everything new and strange, and calculated to attract attention, is sure to do. Sir Walter Raleigh, who was passionately addicted to it, seems to have contributed most by his eminent example to give vogue to the practice. The old story of his servant believing him on fire need not be repeated here. So inveterate was the habit with the gallant old sailor, that even on the morning of his execution he is said to have smoked his pipe with the same apparent enjoyment as ever. In London the practice of smoking soon made rapid strides, and smokers assembled in large parties at the beer shops and taverns. The trade of tobacco which was brought from Cuba and Trinidad and other Spanish settlements, acquired considerable importance; the shops in which tobacco was sold were distinguished by the figure of a negro with a roll of tobacco at his side. Towards the end of the seventeenth century tobacco smokers were to be found in every corner of the land, and among all classes. The custom was first brought upon the stage by Ben Jonson, in *Every Man in his Humor*, in which "Captain Bobadil" appears smoking a pipe in company with others addicted to the same practice. James I regarded the practice of smoking with abhorrence, and composed a violent diatribe against it. When he visited the University at Oxford, in 1605, it was thought nothing more acceptable could be hit upon to please the King than a public disputation on tobacco smoking. During the reign of Charles II the use of tobacco spread widely—people smoked, snuffed, and chewed it. Under this reign the cultivation of tobacco was prohibited in England, but permitted in Ireland, and a duty was laid on its importation in 1684. In 1789 the tax was increased and put under the excise. The trade in tobacco has gone on steadily increasing up to the present day. The importation in 1850 was 43,551,954 pounds, of which 1,905,906 pounds were manufactured.—*N. O. Times.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
No 102 JONES' Alley.

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Paste, Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 4 18 §

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6.45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5.45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5.26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6.05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6.00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6.30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6.10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the most historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange and Gordonsville, places of unperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.

W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove etc. etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6.00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8.55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5.00 A. M.; arrives in Reading at 7.35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7.30 A. M. and Pottsville at 8.20 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 12.45 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2.00 P. M., Pottsville at 2.45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7.05 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7.35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 7.35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9.20 P. M.,

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12.45 noon for Reading and all stations. Leaves Reading at 11.30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12.30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8.00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4.25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8.00 A. M. and 5.10 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6.35 A. M. and 12.30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8.30 P. M., passing Reading at 1.30 A. M. and 1.48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Harrisburg express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9.45 A. M., passing Reading at 4.49 and 10.52 A. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2.45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2.00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 1. M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11.30 A. M., and 7.15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7.35 A. M. and 1.40 and 4.15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7.50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1.50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 4.15 P. M., and from Tremont at 7.35 A. M. and 6.10 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or to G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rate, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5.30 A. M., 12.45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and all the principal stations only at 2.15 P. M. 8 19

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:— FARE

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation..... $2 25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3 00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00

At 5.30 P. M., via Camden to South Amboy, Accommodation. FRANCIS FUNK,

At 8 A. M. 2 and 5.30 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., and 12 M., 4, 5.30 and 7 P. M. for Fish House, Pelmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burnston, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. likes run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11 A. M., 4.30 6.45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3.00. The 6.45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted

At 7.30 and 11 A. M., 3 3.30 4.30, 5, and 6.45 P. M. and 12 o'clock tonight for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10.15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Terrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10.15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Owego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3.30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

May 1, 1866. WILLIAM H GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7.30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3.30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6.45 P. M.

At 5.15 P. M. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8.35 A. M., 2.30 and 4.15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6.15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA,

Leave Bethlehem at 6.25 A. M. and 10.02 A. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6.30 A. M., 9.15 and 5.30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6.10 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10.50 A. M., and 2.15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7.20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices. THIRD Street, or BEERS Street.

6 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Daily, except Sundays.

SPRING AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.

For Millville and all intermediate stations, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3.45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger one 8 P. M.

For Glassboro and Intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc. at 9 A. M., 3, 3.30 and 5.30 P. M.

Freight will be received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Freight received before 9 A. M. will go forward same day.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

J. VAN BRESSELAER, Superintendent.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.

A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office, No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 9m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street
One door below Seventh street
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, April 16, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perry

SONG.

BY THOMAS NASH.

Rich men, trust not in wealth;
Gold cannot buy you health;
Physic himself must fade;
All things to end are made;
The plague full swift goes by.

Beauty is but a flower,
Which wrinkles will devour;
Brightness from the air;
Queens have died young and fair;
Dust has closed Helen's eye.

Strength stoopes into the grave;
Worms feed on Hector brave.
Swords may not fight with fate;
Earth still holds ope her gate.

Come, come, the bells do cry;
I am sick, I must die.
Lord, have mercy on us!

What Has Become of the Gold Watches?

A city contemporary thus discusses the singular disappearance of gold watches throughout the country since Government has levied a tax upon them:—

"The question 'What becomes of all the pins?' now sinks into insignificance beside another inquiry of more serious moment, What has become of all the gold watches? This country has been famous for these glittering time-pieces. Not a well-to-do gentleman in any part of the land but had his gold ticker; they were an indispensable portion of a young lady's attire, and even beardless boys were eager to possess the coveted treasure, and could not wait for it until they came to man's estate. But, unfortunately for the happy owners of these elegant articles, the eye of the greedy tax gatherer was caught by their glitter, and they were to be made to contribute to the National revenue. Any gold watch in use, worth less than $100, was to be charged $1, and when valued at over $100 was to pay $2 tax per annum. At this precise moment, by a singular coincidence, a large part of the gold watches in many States disappeared from record. The sudden vanishing of so much valuable property should be a matter of public concern, and we desire to direct towards it the attention of all who are interested, in the hope of obtaining some explanation of this remarkable phenomenon." The following, from the latest official return of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, exhibits the extent of this startling loss, and may partially aid in its recovery.—

States and Territories.	Worth less than $100.	Worth more than $100.
Maine	6	3
New Hampshire	33	1
Vermont	2	..
Massachusetts	33	9
Rhode Island	..	..
Connecticut	..	..
New York	885	201
New Jersey	4	1
Pennsylvania	1146	156
Delaware	..	..
Maryland	883	91
Virginia	137	33
Kentucky	207	26
Tennessee	162	77
Ohio	46	..
Indiana	220	36
Illinois	4	..
Michigan	1	..
Wisconsin	..	..
Iowa	..	..
Minnesota	..	..
Missouri	1549	326
Kansas	..	..
California	857	211
Oregon	238	28
Nevada	..	..
Colorado	..	..
Nebraska	19	2
Utah	..	..
Washington	2	..
New Mexico	35	39
Montana	..	..
Total	6654	1242

Thus we have only 7896 gold watches left out of all the thousands which were owned before the war; and some States have not a single specimen. Rhode Island, the home of the wealthy Senator Sprague, has not one of the yellow treasures, even of the most inferior description. Connecticut has not one, and her late patriotic Governor, it is fair to infer, sports only a silver bull's-eye of the antique pattern. And Wisconsin? Iowa? Minnesota? Kansas? and the other blanks? Alas! we have no answer. Vermont has two, but they are worth less than $100. Only two gold watches of any description in all Vermont! In Michigan there is one. Who is the fortunate man? Will not some Historical Society in that bereft commonwealth give us the name of this fortunate gentleman who still retains his yellow time-piece? Strange to say Missouri heads the list, and has been the least "spoiled" by the threatening tax-gatherer.—*New York Tribune.*

Insanity—Notable Cases from History.

Insanity is as old as literature, and how much older we know not. A recent French writer has devoted a book to demonstrate that the demon of Socrates was nothing else than a state of ecstacy and intermittent insanity, which came over the philosopher now and then, and seemed to him an esoteric monitor and guide. Some of the earliest theologians of the Christian Church, as well as a majority of the hierarchs thereof, have been charged with insanity. George Rex, Jacob Behmen, Emanuel Sweden borg, John Bunyan, Ann Lee, and founders of sects and pietists, too numerous to mention, had clearly developed traces of insanity.

Even the rugged Luther, when he threw his inkstand at the devil, must have had at least a passing lunacy upon him. Among philosophers Kant is the most eminent name known to have been overtaken by madness. This occurred in his later years, and there has lately been discovered in Germany a manuscript volume which he composed during that period.

Leland, the celebrated English antiquary, was an enthusiast, who exhausted the finer faculties of his mind in prodigious nocturnal labors, until he was seized, at the age of forty, with frenzy, and his penetrating intellect became a melancholy ruin.

Nathaniel Lee, a dramatist of the seventeenth century, whose compositions are praised by Addison, and who is now remembered only by the misquoted lines of his "Alexander the Great"—"When Greeks joined Greeks then was the tug of war," was so extravagant a madman that he had to be incarcerated in Bedlam at the age of thirty. One eventar while composing a drama in his cell, a cloud, passing across the moon, by whose light he wrote, the insane author suddenly cried out, "Jove, snuff the moon!"

Christopher Smart, the able translator of Horace, who won brilliant honors at Cambridge, was soon after attacked by insanity, and shut up in a lunatic asylum, in 1754. Here, although deprived of pen, ink, and paper, he composed a poem of a hundred stanzas, in honor of King David, which he wrote with a key on the walls of his cell.

In 1528, a curious work on "The Anatomy of Language" appeared at Florence. Its object was to prove that apes possessed the power of speech, but carefully concealed the gift from the human race. The work was written by one Joseph Bernardi, while an inmate of a lunatic asylum. He asserted that in the early editions of Marco Polo it had been well established that apes had the faculty of singing, and of speech.

A Jesuit named Cremoni wrote a refutation, maintaining that the doctrine was contrary to the teachings of the Scripture, and consequently could not be true.

One of the most remarkable of literary lunatics was John Stewart, commonly known as "Walking Stewart," who died in London in 1822. Attacked in early life by the mania for travelling, he soon traversed, on foot, a great portion of the globe. He then began to write books, of which he printed upwards of twenty at his own expense, which he distributed cautiously among his friends, so that they have now become rare. They were chiefly devoted to what he calls "The Polarization of Moral Truth." He was haunted with the notion that the kings of the earth would one day combine to destroy his writings, and so he begged those who received the precious deposits to envelop them carefully, and bury them six or eight feet underground, being careful to disclose only on their death-bed, and on a pledge of secrecy, the spot where they were entombed.

John Clare, known as the "Mad Poet," who published his poems at London, in 1825, met with such neglect that reason deserted him. His insanity, however, was of a mild and tranquil description, and his memory so tenacious that it absolutely assimilated everything he had once heard or read.

A Pennsylvania lawyer, named Milliman, excited great attention a few years ago by the singular merit of his literary essays, descriptive of scenery, etc., and written in the lucid intervals of an insanity from which he was never free more than a few hours together.

We have no room remaining to do more than mention the madness of Tasso, who composed his eloquent and impassioned verses during paroxysms of insanity; of Lucretius, the Roman poet, who wrote much of his immortal poem, "De Rerum Natura," when suffering from an attack of mental aberration; of Dean Swift, who predicted that he should "die at the top," like a blasted tree, and fulfilled the prophecy by falling into a complete idiocy in his closing years; of the poet Collins, whose sensitive and finely-organized brain sunk into a despairing madness from the world's neglect of his genius; of Rousseau, who was an inspired madman through the greater part of his long literary career; and of Cowper, whose religious and melancholy spirit was saved from insanity, at last, only by the happiest social influences.

A WOMAN'S EXTRAVAGANCE AND A LAWSUIT.—A Paris letter-writer tells this story:—"The Civil Tribunal has just tried an action brought by a tradesman, named Abel, against Madlle Daisnel, a well-known actress of the Bouffes Parisiennes, to recover the sum of 5500 francs for goods delivered in 1864 in the short space of two months. Among the items of the account were—a long velvet jacket, 650 francs; two poult de soie dresses—one at 800 francs, and the other 500 francs; a ball dress, 600 francs; a silk dress, 650 francs; a domino, 720 francs. It appeared from the statement of counsel, that the defendant was a minor when the debt was contracted, but that she attained her majority in October last; and having refused to pay the plaintiff, the present proceedings were commenced. The counsel for the defendant plea ded his client's minority at the time of taking the goods; also, that they had been in a manner forced on her by the plaintiff and his agents, at a time when her salary was utterly inadequate to justify such an expenditure; and, lastly, that the prices were extravagant. The tribunal rejected the plea of minority, but decided that some of the prices were exorbitant, and accordingly reduced the plaintiff's account to 4200 francs, for which sum it gave judgment, with costs."

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANC COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNU STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the w
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$98,000 00
120 000	" 6 " 81	128 100 00
900 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan	
	Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90 555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53 250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	132,812 50
20 000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,837 50
7,750	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	5,580 00
5 000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,350 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 00
$1,430,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	$55,256 99
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,035 47
		$1,253,020 28

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 15

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor
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M. Baird of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company confines to write on *Fire Risks only* its capital, with a good surplus is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
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SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT Vice President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19

INSURANCE COMPANIES

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1865
$11,467 53.	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 2 1123

THE UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Capital is deposited with WILLIAM BARNES, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department at Albany; the remainder is invested in United States Bonds and State stocks, making it one of the best companies in existence. The small amount of Premiums required to insure brings it within reach of all.

Messrs. CHAMBERS & FEESCH are Agents for Philadelphia. S. G. MARTIN, General Agent for the State, desires to establish Agencies in every county and principal town. Agents soliciting for Life Companies will find it to their advantage to solicit for this Company.

Call on or Address the General Agent, at his office, No. 407 WALNUT Street. 5 15 3t

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris,

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000.
Paid-up Capital, $140,000
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also, on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy,	Lemuel Coffin,
William D. Lewis,	J. Hilborn Jones,
William B. Bullock,	John Woodside,
William N. Needles,	William G. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor,	C. N. Hutchinson.

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. 3 30

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000,

DIRECTORS

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
	Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET
(One door below Chesnut.)
ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.
The following rates of discount are allowed:—
On all orders of $25, two per cent discount.
On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.
On all orders of $500, four per cent. discount.
All orders should be sent to

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY
No. 304 Chesnut Street
PHILADELPHIA. 16

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
INCORPORATED 1864.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.
COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY
Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.
We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice in large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc. and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.
Send your order to
OFFICE, No. 436 WALNUT STREET.
DEPOTS.
S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 3m4s

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.
5 2 2m A. BROWN.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.
The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William B. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth street, Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 923 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1341 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1606 Walnut street.
R. L. Maran, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 73 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Seward, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Earbett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1142 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. McCarthy, No. 109 Eureka's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
E. E. Thomas, No. 1610 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 513 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Magennis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'s,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will please inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA
PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The Steamship
"PIONEER"
WILLIAM B. GALLAGHER, COMMANDER.
Will receive freight at RACE Street Wharf on MONDAY, May 14 and sail on
Saturday, May 19, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Cabin Passage.....$20 00
The State-room accommodations of this steamer are of a commodious and superior character.
This ship being the pioneer vessel of the Company, will sail regularly every alternate Saturday, for Savannah, Georgia.
Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods. S. & J. S. FLANAGAN,
No. 429 South DELAWARE Avenue.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM C. HARRIS,
Freight and Passenger Agent.
5 14 5t No. 208 North DELAWARE Avenue.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"IBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST DUBLIN
NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."
1 13 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch & Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to his care for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand.
Of all descriptions, Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 703 RACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 15

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.
The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.
The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.
The road is five-feet guage, good ties T rail, and full-spiked.
More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.
The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.
Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.
By order of the Quartermaster General,
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O. 4 23 tMH

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1866.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until
MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 843,900 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz:—
18,000 feet 1½ inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2 inch Oak.
160,000 feet 2½ inch Oak.
120,000 feet 3 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½ inch Oak.
73,000 feet 4 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 5 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2 inch Hickory.
6,500 feet 3 inch Hickory.
14,000 feet 4 inch Hickory.
29,000 feet 1½ inch Ash.
74,500 feet 2 inch Ash.
30,000 feet 3 inch Ash.
20,000 feet 4 inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5 inch Ash.
5,500 feet ¾ inch Pine.
34,800 feet 1 inch Pine.
37,000 feet 1 inch Pine.
25,000 feet 1 inch Poplar.
18,000 feet 1 inch Poplar.
The above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned Lumber, and can be seen by applying to Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.
Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upwards. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low.
Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bids, and prior to the delivery of the Lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.
Proposals should be signed with the bidder's full name, and give his post office address, endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 4 14t Depot of Washington.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, May 10, 1866.
Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 22d day of May instant, for the supply of 80,000 pounds of FRESH BEEF, and 80,000 pounds of FRESH VEGETABLES, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef is to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.
Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.
Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the article proposed, and has the license required by act of Congress.
The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.
H. BRIDGES,
5 10 10t Chief of Bureau.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, No. 250 G Street, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1866.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, May 21, for the purchase, from the United States, of all the IRON WORK for Nineteen Spans of "Howe's Improved Truss Bridges," consisting of the Rods, Bolts, Plates, and Dowels, suitable for the different spans, the latter varying in length from eighty to one hundred and forty-one feet.
The Iron is now stored at the Works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and will be sold by the pound.
A detailed bill of the iron, and the length of the spans, may be obtained on application at the office.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
The United States reserve the right to reject all bids, if not deemed advantageous.
Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Bridge Iron."
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M.,
4 30-18t U. S. Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION of Five Hundred Feet of River Wall at Fairmount Park will be received in accordance with plan and specifications made by J. C. Sidney, Architect, in the office of the Commissioner of City Property.
The Proposals should be directed to the undersigned, and be endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR RIVER WALL."
Seventy per cent. will be paid monthly as the work is done; the balance when the whole is completed and accepted.
The Proposals will be opened in the presence of bidders by the Committee on City Property, at their meeting on TUESDAY, May 22, 1866, at 8½ o'clock P. M.
CHARLES DIXEY,
5 9wfm6t Commissioner of City Property.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 5 No. 1132 MARKET STREET,

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1129 GIRARD Street,
PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds at West Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, May 26, 1866, sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, the Buildings, etc., heretofore known as the Satterlee United States Hospital, viz:—
83 Frame Buildings.
2 Board Walks.
2 Cedar Water-Tanks, capacity 25 000 gallons each.
1 do. do. do. 10 00 gallons,
2 do. do. do. 1 300 gallons each.
1 Iron Water-Tank, capacity 1 200 gallons.
3 do. do. do. 900 gallons each
6 Cooking Ranges.
1 Abbott & Co.'s Coal-Scale.
1 Woodward Steam Pump.
1 Morris, Tasker & Co.'s Steam-Pump, No. 1.
3 Horizontal Tub

JAMAICA.

The Suicide of Colonel Hobbs—Probable Appointment of Sir Henry Storks as Governor—Departure of Mrs. Gordon for England.

The steamer *Talisman*, from Kingston, Jamaica, on the 7th inst., brings us late advices from that place.

The death, by suicide, of Colonel Hobbs, of the 6th Royals, is announced. Colonel Hobbs, it will be remembered, took an active part in operations against the negroes during the late disturbances in Jamaica. The white troops employed during martial law were under his command, and these were not behind the Maroons in the severity with which they dealt with the blacks—shooting and hanging people arrested on suspicion, and burning down cottages. In consequence of these things, Colonel Hobbs had been ordered to return forthwith to England, and report himself at the Horse Guards.

Shortly after receiving the order he began to show symptoms of insanity, and soon became totally unfit for duty. It was thought, however, that the voyage to England would restore him, and on the 21st of April he embarked in the steamer for Southampton, accompanied by an officer and two soldiers, appointed to watch over him during the passage. Twenty-four hours after the steamer left Kingston, while the passengers were at breakfast, he went on deck, and felling with a blow the soldier who was attending him, jumped overboard, and sank to rise no more. He was the son of a British officer who fought and was wounded at Waterloo, and served in the Crimea during the latter part of the war. He was only 37 years of age.

From private letters received in Jamaica from England, it was reported that Sir Henry Storks would be appointed successor to Governor Eyre, who would be recalled. Mr. Eyre's health has become seriously impaired. Both in body and mind he is in a state bordering on prostration. The project for raising a subscription to present him with a testimonial for "the valuable services rendered by him to the colony during the late rebellion," seems to meet with but scant favor, as in only three parishes out of the twenty-two into which the island is divided, has any move been made in response to the invitation of that portion of the press favorable to the proposition. In these parishes days have been appointed for holding meetings to take the matter into consideration.

Sir Henry Storks is showing a determination to do his duty without fear, favor, or affection. He has addressed a circular to the magistracy throughout the island, telling them that he expects them either to fulfil faithfully their obligations as justices of the peace, or resign their commissions. He requires all public officers to reside in their several districts and attend personally to the duties of their office. He receives visitors of all parties in the island, invites suggestions as to measures necessary for the good government of the colony, and listens attentively to the complaints of the people, into which he causes proper inquiry to be made. He has already gained the confidence of the blacks, and is proving himself to be "the right man in the right place."

Mrs. Gordon, the widow of the late George William Gordon, has left for England, in response to an invitation from the Anti-slavery Society and the Jamaica Committee. She was a passenger in the same vessel with Colonel Hobbs when he sought a watery grave in the ocean.

The report of the Royal Commissioners on the late disturbances was signed on the morning on which Messrs. Russell, Gurney, and Maule left Jamaica for England. The conclusions to which the Commissioners arrived are not known in Jamaica, but speculation is rife as to their verdict, the opinions of the opposing parties being colored by their hopes and wishes. Of course there is the greatest anxiety for positive information on the subject, which it is expected will be received by the first mail steamer in June.

The weather has been very favorable for both coffee and sugar. Of the latter the crop for this year will be a fair average one, and of the former the yield has been very large, especially in those parishes where the small settlers abound. In St. Thomas-in-the-East, where the disturbances occurred, the sugar planters complain that they cannot get sufficient hands to cut the canes; but in other parishes labor is abundant, and the people are working well where they are honestly and punctually paid for their labor. A few mild cases of smallpox had shown themselves in the neighborhood of Kingston, but the health of the island was good.

A VIRGINIAN AT FORTRESS MONROE.

A Look at Jeff. Davis, and a Talk with his Wife.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We have from the lips of a Virginian gentleman who, within the last week, visited Fortress Monroe, the citadel that holds Jefferson Davis, a narrative of the inner domestic life of Mr. Davis, and that of his devoted and estimable wife, who, through the humanity of President Johnson, is allowed to be near him, and visit him daily. The narrative, besides being interesting, is far more truthful than the sensation stories of Northern correspondents, whose only stock in trade consists in imagination.

Soon after landing, and while walking by the fort, our narrator had the pleasure of observing Mr. Davis, between 11 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, taking his customary walk upon the ramparts of the fort. From that distance he looked weak and emaciated, and used a cane for support. His suit was the old familiar grey, in which he so often appeared to the citizens of Richmond, as his erect form strided back and forth through Capitol Square, to and from the Presidential mansion and his office in the Custom House. His hat was the broad brimmed felt, also familiar to our citizens, and which he always wore in taking his rides to the lines around Richmond.

Subsequently, the gentleman had a pleasant interview with Mrs. Jefferson Davis, at the residence of Dr. Cooper, the Post Surgeon. He found Mrs. Davis "at home," in an apartment comfortably, though not elegantly furnished, and she did not seem to want for anything. Her conversation was the same that so often charmed visitors when she, the wife of the President of a brave nation struggling for their liberties, dispensed the courtesies and hospitalities of the Presidential mansion. She spoke freely and feelingly of the health of Mr. Davis, though weak from long confinement and want of change of air, his general health, she thought, was good, and his spirits had revived since she had been permitted to visit and be nigh him.

Mrs. Davis spoke warmly and frequently of the kindness of Dr. Cooper; also of all the officers of the fort and post. She was dressed in black silk, her usual *toilette* in Richmond, and without ornament, and seemed happy in the privilege allowed her. Her youngest daughter, Georgie, is with her, a beautiful little girl, with somewhat of sadness in her eyes and face. The other children, Jeffy and an older daughter, are in Montreal, Canada. Mrs. Davis' old dining-room servant, Frederick, who waited at the Presidential mansion, is also with her. He says he never intends to leave her, and is exceedingly attentive, almost anticipating her wants. He accompanied Mrs. Davis and the children on their journey to Charlotte, N. C., previous to the fall of Richmond, and, heedless of the allurements of the Yankees, has remained true to the end. The Southern people will not forget this faithful negro, who, though a freedman by the result of the war, elects to remain the trustworthy servant still.

Mrs. Davis' nurse, Mary, is also at the Fortress, in attendance upon little Georgie. She, too, is very devoted and attentive to the health and wants of her mistress, by which name she still addresses her. Mrs. Davis, in the course of conversation, spoke kindly and feelingly of the sympathetic expressions of the Southern people, and their condolence expressed for herself and husband touching the situation in which the latter had been placed by the untoward fortune of war. She expressed a desire to see some of the leading Southern newspapers, and in this connection alluded to the Richmond *Examiner*, expressing her gratitude at its altered and softened tone of comment upon the ex-President. For this we claim no credit. Mr. Davis is a prisoner, not a felon, and so long as it is attempted to make him one, he will find in this journal a champion and defender to the last.

In the course of one of Mrs. Davis' recent interviews with her husband, Mr. Davis expressed himself as much relieved and gratified by the fact that an indictment against him had been found. He now hoped for a speedy trial; he was easy in his mind as to the result. Mrs. Davis was of the opinion that the improvement in his spirits, though apparent from her first coming, had increased since the announcement of the finding of the indictment against him.

Some of the unpleasantness and petty annoyances that have made Mr. Davis' prison so irksome to a great caged mind like his, have been done away with by the authorities at Washington. Mrs. Davis is permitted to visit him any time from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and after 4:30 P. to the hour of closing the gates, which is 9 o'clock.

BILLIARDS.

Deery and Dion's Match—The Championship and $1000—Dion in Practice in this City—The Lake Testimonial.

The match for the American championship and $1000, between John Deery, of New York, and Joseph Dion, of Montreal, C. E., which we alluded to a week or so ago, has increased in interest since the arrival of Dion in this city, which event occurred on Tuesday last. Dion having taken up his quarters at McDevitt's establishment, in Sixth avenue, near Thirteenth street, a number of amateurs assembled there last evening to witness his first public practice game since his arrival.

With McDevitt as an opponent, he played one of the finest games ever seen in this city, making runs of 79, 82, 119, and 259, and an average of nearly 30, in a "string" of 1000 points. The game, however, was won by McDevitt, though by only one point, he having made runs of 196, 116, 110, 137, and 219, and an average of 29 1-5. As Dion has scarcely practised at all since the making of the match, he intends to keep steady at work, cue in hand, until the night of play, Wednesday next, 23d inst., when he will do his best to fulfil the prophecies of his Canadian friends, by bearing the champion cue. Deery, who is in splendid trim for the battle by cues, and whose friends are sanguine of his success, will of course do all in his power to retain possession of the emblem which he has held since the 6th of September, 1865.

The programme for the Lake Testimonial, which will take place at the Academy on the 24th instant, is partly made out. There will be a match in the afternoon between McDevitt and Goldthwait, or a purse of $150; and in the evening Pierre Carme and Joseph will play for a purse of $250. Besides these, there will be a game of 100 points, played with maces, between Phelan and Lakes, and thus an opportunity will be afforded to witness billiards of ye olden time; and also display games by Messrs. Philip Treman, John Derry, Louis Fox, Victor Estephe, R. T. Ryall, Edmund H. Nelms, Cyrille Zion, and other experts.—*N. Y. Times.*

Massacre of Friendly Indians.

The following letter from Hon. Caleb Lyon, Governor of Idaho, dated Boise city, I. T., March 13, 1866, was received at the Indian Office, Washington, yesterday:—

Hon. D. N. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.—Sir:—I regret to inform you of the massacre of some sixteen friendly Indians, on the 11th of this month, fifteen miles above this city, near the mouth of Moore's creek, on the Boise river, by a party of citizens of Ada county, encouraged and incited to do this cowardly deed by the editor of the Idaho *Statesman*, James S. Reynolds, than whom a greater scoundrel never lived.

I make the following abstract from his paper just after it:—"Sixteen Los have bit the dust. We long to see this vile race exterminated. Every man who kills an Indian is a public benefactor. Who will not emulate this good example, and rid us of these nuisances? These are the wretches the Government pamper, and Governor Lyon's sickly sentiment in favor of preserving them is all bosh. We say kill them off—the faster the better, without distinction—nits make lice."

There were but two grown males; the rest were women and children. The immediate settlers (miners) reported against the murder, and their statement I shall send you in a few days, showing that the Indians were defenseless and peaceable. If anything will serve to bring on a general Indian war, it is such acts as these. I have gathered the rest of the tribe and placed them under the protection of the military of this post. The excitement runs high, and I have all I can do to carry out my instructions against the depraved moral sentiment evinced towards the poor savages.

Things look stormy just now; but when the road to the Indian country becomes passable, I shall quiet the troubled waters. In no case that I have examined have I found the "Red Man" the aggressor; but invariably the trouble springs from some fiendish outrage of bad white men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CALEB LYON, of Lyonsdale,
Governor and Supt. of Indian Affairs.

THE ENGLISH COAL-FIELDS.—There is some alarm in England at the probable exhaustion of its coal-fields. The Pall Mall *Gazette* observes that, "by inevitable inference, the exhaustion of our coal-fields must involve the collapse of our manufacturing and commercial supremacy, and therefore of our national prosperity; and by an equally inevitable inference such exhaustion must ensue, and ensue ere long, if our present increasing ratio of consumption be continued."

INTENSE HEAT FROM GAS.—M. Schlossing, a German chemist, has succeeded, it is said, in discovering an arrangement by which an intense heat, sufficient to melt iron, can be obtained from ordinary gas. The principle of his contrivance is the complete combustion of proportionate amounts of gas and air within a confined space. A copper tube, carefully pierced, is the chief instrument in securing these results. M. Schlossing was able to melt a piece of iron, weighing four hundred grammes, in twenty minutes.

REMARKABLE NOTE.

The Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends that he has now constantly on hand

The Stock Lager Beer on Draught.

The most healthy, and the best beverage for the weather.

COME AND TRY IT, AT

JOSEPH STEPPACHER'S,

5 18 6trp] **No. 531 CHESNUT Street.**

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3urp

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing do., in style unsurpassed.
4 7 6mrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT.
APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.
N. B. WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

FOR SALE No. 153 NORTH TENTH Street, a Desirable Three-story Brick Dwelling, with Double Three-story Back Buildings, and Lot of Ground on the east side of TENTH Street, below Race street, furnished with all modern improvements and newly fitted up. Immediate possession given. Apply to A. B. CAEVER & CO., Southwest Corner NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 5 18 3t*

I. H. JOSEPH, CENTRAL REAL ESTATE Agency, No 271 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Loans negotiated. Money procured on Bonds, Mortgages, and other securities. House and Ground Rents collected.
Commissioner of Deeds for all the States. 4 27im5p

PERSONS HAVING PROPERTIES FOR sale or to rent will find it to their advantage to call at the Central Real Estate Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street.
No bonus or charges made on either owner or tenant.
5 8 1mrp I. H. JOSEPH.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 13

CAPE ISLAND.—TO RENT.—A NEW Cottage newly furnished, near Congress Hall, with a fine view of the ocean. Inquire of GEORGE ROCKIUS No. 143 MARGARETTA street, Philadelphia, between 9 and 12 o'clock 5 15 6t*

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF TEN acres, handsomely situated near White Hall Station, on Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Apply at No. 814 WALNUT street. 16 3*

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM BROWN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of SAMUEL SORRIS Executor of the estate of WILLIAM BROWN deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, May 28, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his Office No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
5 18 fmw 5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JACOB W. GOFF, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EDWARD W. PAXSON, Administrator of the estate of JACOB W. GOFF deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 29, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
5 18 fmw5t* W. D. BAKER Auditor.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET, BELOW CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned having leased the above favorite house, and having

Refitted and Refurnished it Throughout in the most Elegant Manner,

IT IS NOW OPEN

FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The present Proprietors will spare no pains to maintain the character it has always enjoyed as being one of the best of the

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS

Of the country, and those who favor them with their patronage may be assured that nothing will be left undone to secure the comfort and satisfaction of their guests.

BAKER & FARLEY.

MAY 12, 1866. 5 12 1mrp

THE SUBSCRIBER,
(For many years connected with MITCHELL'S SALOONS, No. 523 CHESNUT Street), would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an

Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
AT No. 1121 CHESNUT STREET,
(GIRARD ROW),

Where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit the patronage of all who may favor him with their custom.
JACOB H. BURDSALL.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1866. [5 12 1m

H. T. OF F. C. F. F. F. C.
CLOTHING!!!
HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION,
Celebrated
For Fine
Fashionable
Clothing.
WILLIAM HICKS,
No. 902 MARKET Street,
5 12 2m PHILADELPHIA.

MISELER'S HERB BITTERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. GRIEL & BRO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
5 10 1m No. 28 South SIXTEENTH St., Philada.

SAFE FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 4 5 rp

STAMPING IN COLORS GRATIS.—A FINE assortment of English, French, and German PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
The latest London and Paris style of VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS.
A large stock of POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, WRITING-DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, and every description of Stationary at reasonable prices.
MONOGRAMS ENGRAVED.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Card Engravers,
5 16 1mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.
MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVENS & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·40, $1·75.
H. DIXON,
4 18 w1m No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marecori, Reading P. O

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co.

APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS
ON
Thursday, May 31, 1866.
5 14 J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMOVAL.
C. BENKERT & SON
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
Have removed from their Old Stand, No. 48 South FOURTH Street, to
No. 716 CHESNUT STREET.
Having purchased the entire business of Mr. Leonard Benkert thus bringing together an immense stock of goods, they will be in position to supply the wants of the community at prices somewhat below those heretofore charged.
Their increased facilities also enable them to make a style of BOOTS AND SHOES for Youths far superior to what is made elsewhere.
The best BOOTS AND SHOES for Ladies, also made to order. 4 20 fmw2m

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S
And Boys' Wear,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT HELWEG'S,
No. 535 ARCH Street, Below Sixth.
First-class work always on hand, and made to order at short notice. 4 24 1m5p

DEAN'S MAMMOTH TOBACCO STORE.—1st.—We have been forced by the rapid increase of our business, to enlarge our store. We have now the largest Cigar and Tobacco Store in the United States, the best stock and the largest assortment.
Call at DEAN'S, 413 CHESNUT Street.

2D.—WE CAN NOW SELL, AT WHOLESALE, at a very low figure, and we can retail at less than the regular wholesale price, as our expenses are less than nothing.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

3D.—WE KEEP A BETTER CLASS OF TOBACCO and Cigars than any other house in this city, and sell at a lower price.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

4TH.—WE HAVE OVER 200 DIFFERENT kinds of Cigars, varying in price from $6 per thousand to $100 per thousand. Our Cigars are known by good judges to be far superior to all others. Ask any one where you can get the best Cigars at one-half what others sell; he will say:—Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

5TH.—WE HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF Smoking Tobacco, viz.:—
Cuba Shorts, 25 cents per pound.
Lynchburg Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
Killickinick Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
Havana and Lynchburg mixed Smoking, 50 cents per pound.
Lynchburg and Plug Cut, mixed Smoking, 60 cents per pound.
Virginia Lynchburg Smoking, 80 cents per pound.
Virginia Killickinick Smoking, 60 cents per pound.
Virginia, very fine Smoking, $1 per pound.
Virginia Light Golden Leaf Smoking, $1·50 per pound.
The above prices are fifty per cent. less than others sell for.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

6TH.—WE HAVE A VERY FINE STOCK OF Plug Tobacco, viz.:—

Sugar-cured Seamless Navy, per pound,		90 cents.
Black Fat Virginia Navy,	do.	85 cents.
Prime Western Navy	do	80 cents.
Good Western Navy,	do.	70 cents
Common Western Navy,	do	65 cents.
Virginia Black Fat Cavendish,	do.	90 cents.
Prime Western Fat Cavendish,	do.	80 cents.
Bright Va. Prime Plain do.	do.	$1 50.
Bright Va. Good do.	do.	$1 60.

And all other kinds of Tobacco at from 40 cents per pound upwards; a discount on 5 pounds or upwards.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

7TH.—WE ALWAYS KEEP OUR OLD CUSTOMERS, and new ones come by thousands to get
Dean's Ten Cent Vara Cigars
Dean's Ten Cent Havana Cigars
Dean's Peco Five Cent Vara Cigars.
Dean's Peco Five Cent Havana Cigars.
Antiquets, Five Cent Seed and Havana.
Pandalecos, do. do. do.
De Cabanos, do. do. do.
Imported Havana Six Cent Cigars.
Imported Havana Ten Cent Cigars.
Call at DEAN'S, No 413 CHESNUT Street.

8TH.—WE FIND OUR EXPENSES ARE NOW less than nothing, and having the largest and best store in the city, we can afford to sell much less than any wholesale dealer in the city, and retail for a trifling advance. To be convinced, call at
DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

9TH.—WE HAVE BUILT UP A TRADE IN three years that astonishes the Tobacconists; many of them are envious but do as we did; keep the best; sell the cheapest; advertise, advertise.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

10TH.—WE HAVE NOW A VERY FINE store, a very large stock, and no expenses for rent, etc. We can now sell at such a low price that old customers cannot afford to leave us, and new ones come in crowds. We have room enough for all.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.
P. S.—We have gentleman ly clerks and no loafers. Country merchants are requested to send for our price list. 5 4 fmw1m

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3 29 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING
LUBRICATIVE PACKING,
FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.
An article recommended by all Railroad Companies who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use on over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial by over five hundred others.
ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.
Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.
Lubricative Packing Company,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
26 DEY Street, New York.
SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 2 8 6p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing. SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.
For sale by WILLIAM D. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
4 28 8p Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE OFFERING DAILY
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
INCLUDING THE POPULAR
JAPANESE AND MEDALLION HATS.
4 18 2mrp

MISS C. O'BYRNE,
In her New and Elegant Store,
No. 807 ARCH Street,
Has now open a large stock of the choicest
FRENCH MILLINERY.
A young Parisienne (from one of the most eminent of the millinery establishments of Paris) has charge of the Trimming Department.
Every style and kind of HAT or BONNET now in fashion will be found in stock. 4 21 1mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY. Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons Feathers Flowers, Frames etc. [3 15 4m

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.
SMITH & RICHARDSON,
Agents for the sale of the justly celebrated CHARCOAL LINED REFRIGERATORS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FROM $6 50 TO $25 00.
5 2 1m 5p] **No. 611 MARKET Street.**

ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ICE PER WEEK
Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the warmest weather, by using one of
Schooley's Large Refrigerators.
They have three apartments, and are thoroughly ventilators. The small sizes require but 50 cents worth of Ice per week.
E. S. FARSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
4 25 1mrp No. 220 DOCK Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE CHAMPION AGAIN.—
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1866.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.—Gentlemen,—My Planing Mill and stock on hand was destroyed by fire yesterday morning about 6 o'clock. The only thing saved was the contents of one of your truly valuable Fire Proof Safes. My building was one hundred and twenty feet long and forty feet wide, and the safe was in the hottest of the fire, and when it was removed in the afternoon and opened, my books, papers, etc. were found, to my surprise and gratification, uninjured.
Yours, truly J. P. JONES.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.
No. 629 CHESNUT Street, (Jayne's Hall,)
PHILADELPHIA.
Sole manufacturers, in this State of HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES, which received the medal at the World's Fair, London and New York.
These Safes are warranted *free from dampness.*
Also, manufacturers of Hall's Patent Powder Proof Lock (likewise awarded a medal at the World's Fair); Burglar Proof Safes, lined with Franklinite; Bank Vaults, Bank Locks, Steel Chests, etc. 5 15 6rp

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
One Price
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.
Prices reduced to the lowest point
A fine assortment of Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand. Custom Work made to order at very short notice, in style and durability unsurpassed. [4 30 1m 8p

DOCTOR JUNKIN'S NEW BOOK, IN DEFENSE of the Lord's day rest, can be had at the book stores, price $1 or the cash enclosed to the printer, JAMES B RODGERS, No 54 N SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, will bring the book, post paid. Colporteurs to canvass the State, city, town and country desired, to whom liberal discount will be given. Orders for wholesale procured by note to the author, No 1735 SPRUCE Street. 5 14 mwf 3t*

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
HAVE OPENED THEIR NEW STORE,
Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

Just opened, Black Silks,
French Lawns, 25, 28, 31 and 37½ cents.
Broche Figured Poplins, 31½ cents.
Plain all-wool Delaines.
Colored and Black Alpacas.
Good Bleached Muslins, 16, 18, 20 and 25 cents.
Williamsville, New York Mills, and Wamsutta Muslins.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½ up to 25 cents.
5-4 Pillow Case Muslins, 25 up to 47 cents.
WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.
Soft Finish Cambrics.
Jaconets and Nainsooks.
Nainsook Stripe and Plaid Muslins.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins
Hair Cord Stripe Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.
Shirting Linens, 40, 45, 50, 56 cents up to $1 40 per yard.
Linen Huckaback, 12½ up to 40 cents a yard.
Butcher's Linen, 31½ and 60 cents a yard.
A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Hoop Skirts made to order, expressly for our sales, and warranted.
800 Needle-worked Bands at cold prices
1000 Linen Fans, 20 cents up to 85 cents at cold prices.
PRICE & WOOD,
2 4½] N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT.
N. B.—Silk Sun Umbrellas, and French Corsets.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
The subscribers are now receiving their Spring importation of
House Furnishing Dry Goods,
Comprising all the best varieties of
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW AND BOLSTER CASINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS AND DIAPERS,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
CHAMBER AND BATH TOWELS,
TOWELLINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS COUNTERPANES,
BLANKETS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
And every other article of Furnishing Dry Goods required to commence housekeeping or supply the wants of a family.
SPRING HOSIERY AND MERINO GOODS.
The subscribers, with increased facilities for the transaction of the HOSIERY DEPARTMENT of their business, invite attention to their ample and well selected Stock of
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
MERINO AND SILK VESTS, DRAWERS, ETC.
New stock, and at the Reduced Prices.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.
4 20 fmw2mrp] No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

STOVES, &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,
A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.
DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

27 GAS COOKING STOVES. 27
THE EAGLE GAS STOVES
Are warranted to
BAKE, BROIL, BOIL ROAST, TOAST, STEW, HEAT IRONS, ETC. ETC.
NO DUST, DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES,
And are more economical than Wood, Coal, or Oil.
G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent,
4 19 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 UNIVERSAL CLOTHES 27
WRINGER.
The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator. We warrant this Wringer, and no other.
G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent,
4 19 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 THE CELEBRATED 27
DOTY WASHING MACHINE.
For sale at G. W. LOOMIS',
4 19 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 REFRIGERATORS, 27
ICE COOLERS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, CARPET-SWEEPERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, ETC.
At G. W. LOOMIS',
4 19 1mwlm No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.
Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Reps.
Dining-room, Chamber, Library Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at unusually low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.
Public Building School, College and Shop Furniture in endless variety.
All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers at exceedingly low prices at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 5p

COURTNEY & WILLITS,
Nos. 14 and 16 S. Seventh St., Philada.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FURNITURE
AND THE ONLY DURABLE IN THE CITY.
Also, Dining-Room Furniture,
AND BEDDING, constantly on hand. 4 23 mwf1m

NATIONAL EXPRESS
AND TRANSPORTATION
COMPANY.
OFFICE.—No. 632 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, having finally completed its Southern through connections from
NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, RICHMOND, SAVANNAH, CHARLESTON, and all intermediate and adjacent towns as far south as ATLANTA, Ga., and also having perfected its western connections, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over mail roads to
CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS,
is now prepared to receive Freight, Merchandise, Valuable Packages,
MONEY AND BULLION,
and to transfer the same to or from places designed, and all intermediate points, as
EFFICIENTLY, EXPEDITIOUSLY, and CHEAPLY as can be done by any other Express Company.
Offices are also opened in
MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS,
and in a few days the Company will run through, via MONTGOMERY, to these places.
J. E. JOHNSTON, President.
5 11 1m B. F. FICKLIN,
General Superintendent.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR—CLYMER OR GWARY, as may be chosen—together with the EVENING TELEGRAPH,
NEW YORK CLIPPER, Etc.,
may be obtained as usual at
QUEEN'S NEWS-STAND,
2 12 Corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,